The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5010. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

The Insurgents Concentrated and Victorious.

GARIBALDI AND MAZZINI ISSUE ADDRESSES.

Italian Troops Expected to March Upon Rome.

POPE PIUS OFFERED AN ASYLUM IN BAVARIA.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Insurgents Reported Victorious at all Points—The Pope Tendered an Asylum in Bavaria—Manifestoes by Garibaldi and Mazzini.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Midnight.

The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the eastern and southern frontier have concentrated in Frosinone, under the leadership of MENOTTI GARIBALDI, in accordance with the directions of Gen. GARIBALDI.

The report that MENOTTI had been arrested proves to be without foundation.

Exciting news from the south has just been received.

A battle has been fought near Verola, in the Province of Frosinone, between the Garibaldian volunteers and the Pontifical troops, in which the former were victorious.

A strong detachment of Papal Zouaves was sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to prevent the junction of the insurgent bands in Frosinone with the party under MENOTTI, who was reported to be in that Province.

They were unsuccessful in accomplishing this object, and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents under the command of Gen. MENOTTI GARIBALDI in person.

A desperate fight took place outside the town of Verola. The Papal Zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

The Garibaldians lost five killed and fifteen wounded.

No report is given of the number engaged on either side.

The news is received with great rejoicing by the people here.

The friends of the party of action are making continued endeavors to fire the hearts of the Roman people, and their leaders are giving publicity to proclamations unnumbered.

Gen. GARIBALDI has sent out another address from Caprera, in which he earnestly calls upon the Italian nation to arm.

MAZZINI has issued a manifesto in which he exhorts the Italian patriots in Rome to rise and proclaim a Republic.

Popular speculations as to the future action of the Italian Government are rife. Great hopes, however, are entertained that VICTOR EMMANUEL and his counselors, once convinced of the sincerity of the feeling of their subjects as to the urgency of annexing the Papal States, will not hesitate as to lending the Garibaldians most effectual assistance. Many people here believe that Gen. LA MORMORA, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the line and occupy the Pontifical territory, and possibly march on Rome.

It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical the Pope will leave the city and take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

FRANCE.

Activity in the Naval Arsenal at Toulon.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

Great activity prevails in the Naval Arsenal at Toulon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

Consols for Money.....94⅛
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....71 5-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares.....46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862.73¾

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

Consols for money.....94
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....71 5-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77¾
Erie Railway Shares.....46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862.73¾

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

Consols closed rather weak at 93¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....71¾
Illinois Central Railway shares.....77¾
Erie Railway shares.....46¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.21¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 73¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

COTTON firm; the estimates to-day are 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 8 11 16d.

BREADSTUFFS are firm. Corn is buoyant and advancing; sales at 48s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—14s. 10d. ℔ cental for Red Western, and 17s. for White California. Barley, 5s. 6d. per 60 lbs. for American. Oats—3s. 9d. per 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 50s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 125s. ℔ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ 200 lbs. for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 45s. ℔ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, 8s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common American and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for feeding. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £38 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £116 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 15,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8 5-16d; Middling Orleans, 8 11-16d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS—Rather more quiet. Corn has advanced to 49s. 9d. Wheat, 15s. for Red Western, and 17s. for White California. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 52s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 125s. Pork, 71s. Bacon, 45s. Lard, 55s. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Clover Seed, 48s. 6d. Resin—8s. 6d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits, 1s. 2d., and Standard White, 1s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

The Petroleum market is steady at 57½ francs for standard white.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale Oil, £38. Sperm Oil, £116.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

Petroleum 57½ francs for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed stronger at a slight advance on all grades. The following are the authorized quotations:
Middling Uplands.....8¾d.
Middling Orleans.....8¾d.
The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn easier, closing with a decline of 6d. ℔ quarter; New Mixed Western, 49s. 3d. Wheat steady at 15s. for Red Western and 17s. for California White. Oats, 3s. 10d. Peas, 52s. Barley nominal, at 5s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 125s. Pork, 71s. Bacon, 45s. Lard, 55s. Cheese, 52s. Clover Seed, 48s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Spirits turpentine has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 27s. Resin, common, 8s.6d.; medium 12s. Tallow 45s.3d. Petroleum, 1s.2d for Spirits, and 1s.6d. for refined.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

SUGAR steady at 25s.6d. No change in the other markets.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The Petroleum market is weaker, closing at 56 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. MORE-HOUSE, from New-York on the 5th inst., arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—Noon.

The steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. EHLERS, from New-York on the 15th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Hamburg.

BREST, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, of the General Trans-Atlantic Company's line, Capt. BOCANDO, from New-York on the 5th inst., arrived here this forenoon on the way to Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15—2 P. M.

The steamship *Bremen*, Capt. MEYER, from New-York on the 3d inst., arrived at this port about noon to-day *en route* to Bremen.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Decline in Cotton—The Disappointment of Farmers—The Crops—Political Matters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 11, 1867.

The continued decline in cotton is the only thing thought of or talked about. Everybody, from the largest landowner to the most diminutive freedman, is interested in the subject, and everybody is despondent and cast down just in proportion to his interest in the market value of "New-York middlings." Even the flattering tale that Pennsylvania had "gone Democratic;" that Ohio had rejected "nigger suffrage," and probably [elected the Democratic State ticket, and that the Radicals themselves concede a Democratic triumph in New-York ascertain, was not sufficiently cheering to rouse the spirits which the telegraphic news of a decline of ½d. in Liverpool and of 1c. in New-York had made to droop. The tax, freight, storage, drayage and factor's commission amount to, if they do not exceed, $17 50 on a 500-pound bale. Deduct this from the present price per bale, and then deduct the cost of labor, interest, &c., and the poor planter will be found to have abundant cause for despondency. The few who are free from debt, or who were not compelled to buy provisions during the past year, may be able to make both ends meet. But the many who owe money, and bought corn and meat at speculators' prices all through the Spring and Summer of 1867, cannot do anything of the kind, and as they see the fruits of all their toil and endeavor fade and wither, and the hopes of comfort and material independence vanish before the dread announcement that cotton was "weak at a further decline in Liverpool," it is not astonishing that they should lose heart, and contemplate their future with somewhat of dismay.

Since the publication of Mr. DELLWAR'S official estimate of the cotton crop in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida, I have conversed with some of the most experienced and reliable cotton factors in this State, and the majority of them believe that Mr. DELLWAR'S figures will be very near the mark. The news coming from all quarters of the country as to the probable size of the crop and the actual injury done during the months of August and September, confirms the previous reports in regard to the loss already incurred, and my own observation convinces me that should a killing frost take place within the next fortnight a further loss will be sustained which would oblige the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to make a substraction from his present estimate. Making every allowance for the efforts of interested parties to raise the price by diminishing the supply, and being ready at all times to receive statements in "cotton circulars," not merely *cum grano salis*, but with a whole sack full of genuine Turks' Islands salt, I do not entertain a doubt that the cotton crop of Georgia will be fully one-third less than it was generally supposed it would be on the 1st of August, and an early frost would cut it down still further. This time last year cotton sold readily at thirty-one cents. Now the price is barely half of that sum, and as the crop will be about equal to what it was last year the income of the people from cotton will be scarcely half of what it was. Factors' commissions, which before the war were from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per bale, are now $2 50. Railroad freight is exorbitant, amounting on an average to $2 25 per bale for every one hundred miles. Storage, insurance, drayage, and all the other charges, are higher than they were in 1860, and indeed they seem to ascend as the capacity of the people to pay them diminishes.

"Now Mr. Ubique," said a North Georgia farmer, (he made the i in my name as long as possible and predisposed me very much against him and especially his authority on *quantities*,) "how do you account for this fall in cotton when every one knows we ain't going to make more than half a crop?" Thus appealed to directly, I alluded sketchily to the disturbed state of Europe, the aggressive proceedings of the Italian "party of action," the Bismarck circular, the Schleswig-Holstein question, the French armament and the terrible purposes (on paper) of the indomitable Fenians, as causes of a general distrust in Europe which stopped commerce and enterprise, made the bullion vaults of the Banks of England and France full to overflowing, and reacting on this country occasioned great commercial depression in the United States. He could not be made to see what "a muss between GARIBALDI and the old Pope of Rome" could have to do with the price of cotton in Augusta, nor could he for a moment be induced to regard the Schleswig-Holstein trouble or the Chassepot Rifles as having the remotest influence on the sum he ought to get for his crop. The gold plethora in the Banks of England and France, he thought, showed that "there is money a plenty to buy all we make," and that as there is but little cotton and plenty of dollars, the price ought to go up instead of down. "Shall I tell you, Mr. Ubique, what my *idee* is?" Without waiting for my assent, he continued: "It is these darned speculators which is in cahoot. They know most of us farmers has to send in our cotton between now and Christmas, and sell it to pay our debts, and they will keep it down until they get it in their own hands, and then it will go right up. They got us last year when they sold us corn at $2 50 and bacon at 25 cents, and sold it just as if they were giving us alms; and now they intend to get all we've got to pay what we owe them. I tell you, Sir, the I-talians and LOUY NAPOLYON and the balance of them things you told us aint got nothing to do with it. It is the speculators done it all. Confound 'em!"

Prior to the war, the bank circulation of this city amounted to nearly $10,000,000, all of which was well and profitably employed in legitimate trade. Now the available bank circulation is about $450,000, or $9,550,000 less than was needed by the same community up to 1861. The obvious consequence is the tightest money market imaginable, exorbitant rates of interest for those who can get any accommodation, and no accommodation at all for hundreds, so that the crop even at present rates cannot be moved, there being no money to pay the railroad and the tax collector, and where this is scraped up there is no money to buy.

It is feared that there will be considerable suffering among the negro population this coming year, especially among those who have worked for a share of the crop, and who have received advances from their employers based on the hope of receiving from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton to the hand for their compensation, and selling this amount for 25 cents per pound. Most of those whom I have seen who work on shares have already spent more than their cotton will bring, and will be obliged to make good the deficit out of their share of corn. They all want Winter clothes, shoes, hats, &c., for themselves and their families, and whence they are to get these needful supplies is a problem which it is hard to solve while the prospect continues as dark as at present. The employers have not the money, the commission merchants have not got it to lend, and credit of every sort is at an end. Trade is exceedingly dull, very dull. Nothing is bought or sold but the necessaries of life, and these in small quantities to meet present wants.

Political matters are in *statu quo*. There is no excitement whatever, and but little general interest manifested as to the elections. Next week the Boards of Registration sit for five days at the county towns to revise their lists and add to them the names of such qualified persons as failed to register up to this time. I know a number of persons who intend to avail themselves of this opportunity, so as to acquire the right to vote, but most of them avow a determination to vote against a Convention, from a fear of the damage which an incompetent body may do in reference to local affairs, more than from any disinclination to do all that is required by Congress for the restoration of the State and the Union. Those at a distance who read the newspapers would suppose that party animosity was at boiling point in Georgia, and that nothing was thought of but the election. Unless you go to look for it and ask questions, the subject of politics is almost hidden from public view. The negroes meet oftener, and those in the country receive more frequent instruction to "vote right," but otherwise I can perceive no stir of any sort. Indeed, the popular apathy is as discouraging as it is remarkable.

A dispute occurred here recently between the members of a fire company and the chief engineer, in relation to the purchase of a steam engine, which the company say is worthless, and which the engineer says is super-excellent. Both sides wrote and spoke at great length in support of their respective opinions. The result has been that the municipal government of the city has disbanded the fire company, and thus sustained the Chief-Engineer. The defeated believe that they are so on account of their political opinions, and they and their friends are very wroth against the Council, and very emphatic in their statement that the engine is utterly worthless.

The Augusta and Macon Railroad, connecting Camack, on the Georgia Railroad, with Eatonton, on the Milledgeville and Eatonton Road, and thus directly connecting Augusta and Macon, will be open for traffic and travel before Christmas. This will be a great convenience to the public, and one which has been long desired. It connects the two great main lines which traverse the State—the Georgia Road, from Augusta to Atlanta, at the station called Camak, and the Central, from Columbus to Savannah, at the station called Gordon, the present terminus of the Milledgeville branch. UBIQUE.

CONNECTICUT.

Military Celebration in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.

The Providence Light Infantry, Col. DENNIS, with forty-five muskets, and the Amaskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., with seventy-one muskets, arrived in this city about noon to-day, and were received by the Putnam Phalanx, numbering near one hundred men, at the depot, and were afterward given a collation at the City Hall. Mayor CHAPMAN welcomed the visiting companies on behalf the city, and a street parade took place, ending with a dress parade on the Park in the presence of many spectators.

This evening a splendid banquet was given in Allyn Hall by the Phalanx to the visitors, Major F. M. ALLYN presiding. Speeches were made by Gov. ENGLISH, Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Hon. H. C. DEMING, the military commanders and others. To-morrow the visiting companies will have a street parade, a reception at the Arsenal by Gov. ENGLISH and the Quartermaster-General, a Charter dinner, &c., and will leave for home in the afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Confidence Operator Committed to Jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Gen. HUMPHRIES, the notorious Pittsfield confidence man arrested at Cincinnati, was to-day committed to jail in default of $10,000 bonds to await trial for forgery. His true name is W. C. HARDING, and he was confined to Fort Delaware during the war.

MAINE.

A "Tide Dam" Torn up by Rioters at Sheepscott.

LAWRENCE, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The *Journal*, of this place, learns that a mob of about fifty men tore up a "tide dam," owned by F. L. CARNSEY, at Sheepscott, Me., a few days since. The rioters alleged that the dam injured navigation.

MARYLAND.

Review of State Militia by Gov. Swann.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Gov. SWANN, with his Staff, to-day reviewed the First Division of the Maryland National Guard, Major-Gen. ROARDMAN commanding. The review took place on Broadway as per programme. There were in line two battalions of cavalry, three companies of artillery without guns, and nine regiments of infantry, comprising from 5,000 to 6,000 men. After the review the troops paraded through the principal streets, and were greeted with prolonged cheers by the thousands of spectators who lined the sidewalks. The day was generally observed as a holiday.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Troubles.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Committee of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has returned from Washington, and had satisfactory interviews with Gen. GRANT on Monday and with Gen. SCHOFIELD here to-day. It is now certain that an election for President of the road will take place at an adjourned meeting. Gen. MAHONE will be chosen by acclamation. This gives him control of the line from Norfolk to Tennessee, and arrangements with the Tennessee roads for a continuation to Memphis have been perfected.

The interference on the part of the Secretary of War with the election was not intended as a military proceeding, but the result of failures of the railroad company to comply with the contract in payment for the rolling stock.

Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, has been ordered from Fredericksburgh to Petersburgh.

Companies C and A, Fourth Artillery, have been ordered from Fort Whipple, Virginia, to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

MISSOURI.

Payment of Interest on State Bonds—Extra Session of the Legislature—Railroad Projects.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

It is now said that the Fund Commissioners of this State have ordered the officers of the Bank of Commerce, of New-York, to apply the State funds now in their hands to the payment of the past due coupons on the State Bonds. The balance to the credit of the State in the Bank of Commerce is over two and a half millions.

The Jefferson City *Times* says Gov. FLETCHER will call an extra session of the Missouri Legislature about the 1st of December.

It is said that Eastern capitalists have made propositions to take the Southwest Pacific Railroad on the terms of FREMONT'S contracts, and build it at once. This and other important railroad interests furnish this reason for the extra session.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Prize Money Claimed by the Captors of New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

This evening the officers and men who were in FARRAGUT'S squadron at the capture of New-Orleans held a meeting to organize a systematic effort to obtain the prize money claimed to be due them for captures at that place. There was a large attendance, and the spirit of determination was manifested to press their claims upon Congress. A letter was read from Gen. BUTLER in reference to his bill now before Congress to authorize the payment of said prize money.

OHIO.

A Young Woman Shot Dead at a Circus.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A disturbance occurred at FRENCH'S Circus, at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, last night, during which a man named WILLIAM THOMAS fired upon the ringmaster, but, missing him, the ball struck a young lady named CAMPBELL, killing her instantly, the bullet passing through her heart.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Return West—Arrival at Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Gen. SHERIDAN returned to this city from Niagara Falls at noon to-day. He was escorted from the Falls depot to the Exchange-street depot by a small procession of carriages, headed by a band of music and one company of infantry. Major-Gen. BARRY and Mayor WELLS occupied the carriage with Gen. SHERIDAN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN passed through this city *en route* to Columbus and the West, this evening. He was met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and after thanking them for the welcome, and with cheers for the "Little Hero," the train started off.

THE PLAINS.

The Indian Peace Commissioners at Fort Larned—Militia Deserter.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A dispatch from Fort Larned announces the arrival there of the Indian Commissioners, all well. They were to push on directly to Medicine Lodge Creek, where a grand council is to be held.

Late advices from Montana repeat the story that two companies of mounted militia, under Capt. HUGHES, had deserted, and it was supposed they intended depredating on the road between Mountain and Colorado, and that $1,000 reward had been offered for the capture of HUGHES.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Destruction by Fire of the Tehama Flour Mills—Ship News and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Tehama Flouring Mills at Tehama were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $42,000.

The steamship *Idaho* sailed for Honolulu to-day with a valuable cargo and $20,000 in treasure.

The ships *Herald Morning*, from New-York, and *Shooting Star*, from Alexandria, Va., have arrived.

The Flour market is firm, and holders unwilling to sell at the recent advance; it is quoted to-day at $7 25@$8. The Wheat market is excited; Cable telegrams quote California White at 17s.; heavy sales at $2 50, closing at $2 50@$2 75. There are indications of a combination to break down the prices.

Legal-tenders, 70¼.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Propeller Waukasoo.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The small propeller *Waukasoo*, on the eastern shore, was lost in a storm at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River on Saturday. The passengers and crew were rescued, except two children of Rev. JOHN CATHCOM, who were lost

The Schooner James House Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Schooner *James House*, of Providence, from Philadelphia for Boston, laden with coal, was dismasted and sprung a leak in the heavy gale on the 6th instant, and was abandoned. All hands were taken off after remaining on the wreck 36 hours, and landed at West Dennis.

YELLOW FEVER.

Reports from Southern Cities—The Disease Abating at New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The yellow fever here is abating, and the excitement subsiding. Many persons have left town, and others who had made preparations to leave have abandoned the idea. There were twenty-four new cases, and seven deaths up to noon to-day. The disease is of a mild type.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh says no deaths have occurred there during the past forty-eight hours.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

There were only two new cases of yellow fever yesterday, and only four interments during the past forty-eight hours.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

There were 39 yellow fever interments during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

There were two interments from yellow fever today.

The following dispatch was received in this City yesterday:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.
W. P. Converse & Co., New-York:
Epidemic declining. Please notify all persons making collections to stop. We have enough now to carry us through. J. F. CALDWELL,
Secretary Howard Association.

WEST INDIES.

Financial, Commercial and Marine News from Havana by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

COMMERCIAL—Sugar—holders firm; no sales reported.

Exchange on London, 116½@117; on United States, Currency, 26 discount; Gold, short sight, 7@7¼ premium.

Lard, $16 50 per quintal; Hay, double, $7 50; Flour, $14 per bbl.

MARINE.—Arrived, steamer *Raleigh* from New-Orleans for New-York; bark *Cuba*, from New-York; brig *J. Polledo*, from Portland; English bark *Irma*, from New-Brunswick; brig *H. H. Parks*, from Philadelphia.

The steamer *Eagle* has not yet arrived.

Sailed—The Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz.

WEATHER—The weather is stormy.

DEFALCATION IN TROY.

Irregularity in the Office of the Troy Chamberlain—$30,000 Deficit Reported.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 15.

A Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Mayor FLAGG and Aldermen FALES and SPICER, with the assistance of Cashiers SIMS and STONE, have recently investigated the accounts of the City Chamberlain, and last night at a special meeting of the Board, held in secret session, this Committee presented their report. In addition to the alleged defalcation reported by the Committee, the sum of $17,000 98 was reported as the amount of interest-money drawn by Mr. BREWER upon the sums deposited by him in the Hanover Bank of New-York City—accruing from the 4 per cent. interest paid by the bank to Mr. BREWER upon this deposit, to keep which good for the Chamberlain's benefit, it was stated in the Board the city was borrowing money at the rate of 7 per cent. This sum of $17,000 the Board by resolution will endeavor to collect of the Chamberlain and his sureties, ISAAC MCCONIHE, Jr., and F. N. MANN, who in turn are indemnified by about twenty of our leading citizens, each of whom are held in the sum of $1,000. The total amount of the Chamberlain's bond is $25,000. The report was presented by the Mayor, and states substantially that a large deficit in the tax account of the years 1864, 1865 and 1866 had been discovered, together with the item of interest above explained; but in justice to Mr. BREWER it is added that he assured the Committee he could, if allowed the necessary time, explain to the satisfaction of the Committee the alleged discrepancies, and all others that might be found. It, however, he was unable to do so, he would make good any loss which the city might have sustained at his hands. The deficits discovered by the accountants were then announced as follows:

Taxes of 1864	$3,216 34
Taxes of 1865	7,274 99
Taxes of 1866	3,453 65
Total taxes	$13,944 98
Interest from New-York deposit	17,009 98
Grand total	$30,954 96

Mr. SIMS stated verbally that the accountants had not examined the tax rolls of the previous year in Mr. BREWER'S administration, nor the percentage upon the collection of taxes.

A long and desultory conversation ensued in the Board, which finally culminated in the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Chamberlain vacant and in the election of DERRICK LANE as the successor to Mr. BREWER.

Mr. BREWER was appointed Chamberlain in 1863. Previous to that time he held the position of bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank, and such was the confidence felt in his ability and integrity that we believe every one of the directors of that institution went upon his bonds to the amount of $1,000 each. He furnished bonds upon assuming the duties of the office, renewing them only once during the period of his incumbency—while Hon. URI GILBERT was Mayor. Mayor FLAGG has repeatedly notified and requested the Chamberlain to renew his bonds, stating that such was his wish and the wish of the Common Council; but Mr. BREWER declined to do so, claiming the old bond held, and such was the written opinion of counsel in his possession. The law requires that the bonds shall be renewed every year.

It is assumed by the bondsmen of Mr. BREWER that they cannot be held under any circumstances for his dereliction of duty in pocketing the interest of the Hanover Bank account—their responsibility ending with the safe return of the principal.

PROHIBITION.

Statements of the Chief Respecting the Operations of the Maine Constabulary Law.

At the quarterly meeting of the Androscoggin County (Maine) Temperance Alliance, by invitation of the society, JOSHUA NYE, Esq., of Waterville, Chief of the State Constabulary, gave an account of the operations of the State Police since their appointment in April last. From the long report given in the Lewiston *Journal* we gather the following:

"Mr. NYE said that although we had a prohibitory law on the Statute Books for many years, yet during the past five or six years in a majority of the counties in the State, especially in many leading places, it had become practically a dead letter. Mr. NYE entered upon his duties in April, and appointed at that time and subsequently about 25 deputies for the 16 counties of the State. He had not commenced prosecutions without notice, nor had he followed them up harshly, as has been charged. He had sent his deputies first to visit every man who was engaged in rumselling throughout the State, and had kindly admonished all of them to leave the business, assuring them that if they did not do so, the law would surely be executed. Thirty-four hundred places were found where liquor was sold as a beverage—400 in one city—and a large number of open bars. In 99 cases out of 100 these men went out of the business when they saw this determination to enforce the law. Mr. NYE said it is acknowledged that there are no open bars in the State at the present time. He was prepared to show that there was not one-tenth as much liquor sold and drank now in the State as there was one or two years ago. The Boston and New-York wholesale rumsellers say that last year they sold one and a half million dollars worth of liquors to go into Maine, but that at the rate they have sold the same for the past six months, they will not dispose of two hundred thousand dollars worth the present year to go to Maine.

It is generally agreed that drunkenness has been much less prevalent than ever before. Mr. NYE said he conversed a short time since with an insurance agent who had been accustomed to travel over the State every Summer, and the agent voluntarily said to him that he had never witnessed such a change for the better, and that instead of meeting intoxicated men frequently as formerly, he had scarcely seen one for the Summer. Mr. NYE saw the manager of a circus which had travelled through our State for several seasons, and although he was a license man, yet he bore cheerful testimony to the wonderful improvement. His own men, the manager said, instead of being frequently intoxicated, as usual, had been unable to obtain liquor, and had kept sober all Summer. Hardly a case of intoxication had been noticed in the crowds in attendance upon the circus. Lumber men say that their river drivers never before came in so sober. In Aroostook the liquor-dealers have gone out of the business. The effect on the upper Kennebec is equally marked. Mr. COBURN, of Skowhegan, says that never before has he been able to have the large number of men whom he employs drive by Moose River without having a long drunk there. This year not one was intoxicated there, thus saving thousands of dollars to him and the men.

The whole expense of the Constabulary for the six months ending Oct. 1, will not much, if any, exceed $9,000; and out of this are to come the fines imposed on rumsellers. The aggregate expense for the whole year cannot exceed $30,000, said Mr. NYE, and from this is to be deducted all the fines, reducing the cost several thousand dollars. In Massachusetts where the system has been thoroughly organized, under a law where the fines are very much heavier than in this State, the Constabulary the past year paid their own bills, and then turned a balance of $109,639 into the State Treasury. The first year they were an expense to the State, for the reason that liquor-dealers appeal as long as they can before they pay, just as they are doing here. In all probability the fines already imposed would not be followed up and collected in case of a repeal. At the outside, said Mr. NYE, the Constabulary system cannot cost on an average more than five cents a year to each individual in the State, while it will save to each fifty times the amount, and to very many thousands of times that sum, to say nothing of what is of immensely greater value—reputation, happiness and even life itself."

JEROME PARK RACES.

The First Day—Julius Wins the Hurdle-Race—The Rider of Negrita Killed—Enchantress Wins the Handicap, Gen. McMahon the Mile-heat Race, and Boaster the Sweepstakes.

The second Autumn meeting of the American Jockey Club commenced yesterday at Jerome Park. A more delightful day for the enjoyment of the exciting sports of the turf could not have been desired. The air was soft, warm and balmy, and although the foliage of the beautiful woodlands that surround the course was clad in its glorious autumnal livery of russet brown, gold and crimson, suggestive alike of the departing Summer and fast approaching Winter, yet it seemed difficult to realize, in the bright inspiriting sunshine that beamed down so warmly on the brilliant assemblage, that the racing season of 1867 was drawing rapidly to its close. The grand stand, confessedly unrivaled in its magnificent extent, its architectural beauty, superb accommodations for its patrons, by any on the race-courses of Continental Europe, presented a splendid *coup d'œil* of beauty and fashion. The exquisitely gay and elegant toilettes of the lady occupants of the stand lent a charm and enchantment to the scene that enhanced to the spectator its attractiveness, and added vastly to his enjoyment of the day's sport. Upward of ten thousand persons must yesterday have been present at Jerome Park to witness the racing, and it speaks trumpet tongued in favor of the high-toned management that prevails there, as well as of the high social class of the patrons of the meeting, that in not a single instance was the interference, or even indirectly the services of the strong police force assembled there, required. Even the offices of Capt. JOHN YOUNG, of the Detective force, with his aids, Lieuts. ELDER and EUSTACE, were perfect sinecures, and they had ample opportunity for the thorough enjoyment of the splendid racing, without being troubled by the conscientious misgivings consequent on the presence of improper or suspected parties in the precincts of the Club grounds. The track, although wonderfully improved since the heavy rain of Friday last, was not in first-rate condition; and the fast time made in the first heat of the mile-heat race, is a striking evidence of the admirable manner in which it was originally constructed, and the perfect system of drainage that was adopted.

THE HURDLE-RACE,

which commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., was the first event on the programme. It was a race for horses that had never won a hurdle-race, all ages, over a mile and three-quarters and six hurdles. The winner was entitled to a purse of $500, and the second horse to $100. There were six entries for this race, and all of them started; their names, weights and riders being as follows:

1. C. F. Elwes' br. h. Leatherlungs, aged, 156 pounds, Pepper.
2. M. J. Brown's ch. h. Tycoon, aged, 156 pounds, Lee.
3. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, 5 years, 152 pounds, H. Gaffney.
4. F. A. Hargous' ch. m. Red Bird, aged, 153 pounds, Nolans.
5. C. J. Alloway's b. f. Zara, 4 years, 143 pounds, Alloway.
6. M. T. McMahon's bl. m. Negrita, 153 pounds, Cassidy.

In the pools sold in the City some evenings previous to the race, *Zara*, a filly recently bought of Mr. B. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, by Messrs. ALLOWAY and DOWLING, by *Lexington*, out of the celebrated *Zigzag's* dam, was a great favorite, bringing as much as the rest combined. She had run once before, when she ran second to her stable companion, *Red Dick*, in a hurdle-race, and the promising qualities she displayed on that occasion induced the clever gentleman-jocky ALLOWAY, and his colleague, Mr. DOWLING, the trainer and owner of *Enchantress*, to purchase her. She had, however, had a protracted journey from Kentucky to the East by rail, having been detained some three days beyond the regular time, and when she arrived at Fordham she was quite lame. The public, however, had backed her so freely, relying on the judgment of her joint owners, that they resolved to start her, although they had little or no hopes of winning with her. *Julius* in this race made his first essay at jumping, and although reports had been industriously spread by parties connected with the stable that he was not to be relied on as a jumper, and that it was not safe to back him, yet the public were not to be hoodwinked by the oft-told tale, and seeing nothing to beat him in the race, since *Zara* was amiss, plunged on him heavily, and backed him against the field. *Leatherlungs*, now owned by Mr. ELWES, had run, but never won, in a hurdle-race, and as he had always shown some speed over the flat when owned by the philosophic trainer, Dr. WELDON, and under the mentorship of his new owner had shown uncommon jumping abilities, he was not without his share of friends at the outside price he sold for. Of *Tycoon*, *Red Bird* and *Negrita* nothing was known, except that the former had run at Paterson, and in this race was ridden by the clever Canada jockey, TOM. LEE, a worthy pupil of the late DENIS REDDY. The other two were debutantes in hurdle-racing, and their riders were equally green in the saddle. It was this fact that produced the melancholy catastrophe that it is our duty to chronicle in connection with this race, for had the rider of *Negrita* been accustomed to cross-country work, he would doubtless have been living to-day. We hold that it is wrong for owners of horses that have never been accustomed to hunting or regularly trained to hurdle-jumping and steeple-chasing, to enter them in a race of this kind, and when they do so, and engage a raw, green, unskillful rider to mount them, the responsibility resting upon them is not light. The hunting field is the only proper school for the hurdle-race or steeple-chase rider, and it was in this nursery of cross-country work that such clever horsemen as PEPPER, LEE, ELWES, ALLOWAY, GAFFNEY and the late DENIS REDDY took their high degrees. That CASSIDY was not a skilful jockey, and ought never to have risked himself in such a race, was painfully evident during the race; for had he kept his horse well under him at the hurdle when he was thrown, the fatal accident would not have occurred. A straggling start was had, *Julius* and *Tycoon*, with *Zara* third, showing in front at first. Coming to the first hurdle at the base of the Club-house hill, *Julius* fell over, *Tycoon* second, and *Zara* and *Leatherlungs* next. At the second hurdle the first three took it in the order above named, with *Leatherlungs* next. *Negrita*, on approaching it, got too close before she rose at the fence, and hitting her fore legs on the hurdle she turned a complete somersault, throwing her rider, CASSIDY, who was taken up insensible. He was conveyed to the stable and Dr. PUTMAN was immediately in attendance, but no human aid was of service, for he never spoke again, and died shortly after being thrown. Passing the stand *Julius* was leading a length before *Zara*, but the latter fell

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 1.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

One of the most striking figures to the traveler in the California landscape is the Oriental and half-pensive form of the Chinese, always calm amid all the bustle around him. Sometimes we see these Eastern laborers with their broad hats leisurely working in the fruit gardens, as if in a tea plantation. Sometimes they are binding sheaves behind the American reapers; again, quietly and reflectively shaking the "rocker" for gold dust in some lonely river bottom, or steadily working in swarms on a railroad embankment, or riding castaway army horses in the Sierras, or traveling over the country mounted on the coach-tops, or making a large and picturesque part of the stream of humanity which pours through the streets of San Francisco—always busy yet never hurried; clean, sober, social, polite, with an expression, it often seems to me, of half contempt for this Western hurry and barbarism; the neatest and most respectable working population I ever saw. I am often surprised at the faces and expressions one encounters among them; such, if you saw them in European dress, you would have said were the faces certainly of scholars and gentlemen. One frequently sees countenances of marked refinement among them, and eyes of deep, thoughtful, almost sad expression. It is a strange contrast—these powerful, intense, pushing sons of the Pilgrims, and this meek, quiet, dreamy pagan of the Orient, meeting on the shores of the Pacific. He bends like the rush before this iron race; he abandons the immemorial customs of ages and falls to a degree into the current of Anglo-American civilization. One old sea-captain, who had been much in the East, said he had seen many countries where the Chinese were living as strangers, but "this was the only one where John Chinaman hides his pig-tail." He dresses frequently (in the country) like an American; he begins occasionally to eat beef, and has already learned something of Yankee sharpness. In general, however, he is still a stranger—the very incarnation of meekness and submission beneath the strong race which he is serving.

There is one habit in man which always seemed to me to bring him nearest to the brute creation—the disposition to attack or oppress a fellow-creature who is disabled by nature or is too weak to resist; that tendency which makes horses kick the lame one, or fowls attack the dying one of the flock.

The Chinaman has been the luckless object of this brutal instinct in California. He has incarnated amid a Christian community the inspired doctrine of "Resist not evil" "Turn ye the other cheek;" and the result has been that every man's hand has been against him. The whites have cheated, robbed, beaten him, and he has returned it all with docility and faithful service. When struck, he strikes not again; when robbed, (a few years ago,) he complained not; when murdered, there was often no redress. The most miserable drunken white ruffian could beat him, or strip him of his hard earnings, or kill him, and if there were no white witnesses, justice could not overtake the offender. While all other men—even the lowest vagabonds—were gladly admitted to the mines, he alone was, and is now, excluded; and even on the placer diggings, he alone must pay his tax of four dollars before being permitted to work. Even the Digger Indians, seeing this universal opposition, ventured also to plunder and persecute this unresisting stranger.

He had no influential friends; he did not know the language; he had no power to resist, and for years the Chinaman tried the virtue of meekness on his enemies.

It is a history, like our treatment of the Indians and the negroes, which should make every American blush, of wrong done to the helpless and borne with meekness; of oppression on the weak which never called forth an act of resistance or word of retort. At length, the aspect of this Christian patience in a Pagan; this meekness, which bore all without a murmur; of this enduring, industrious, respectful stranger, who did his work faithfully, and returned not evil for evil, began to touch the generosity of Californians. The Chinaman, even against the prejudices of race, and the competition of ignorant labor, began to win his way to public respect. White men sometimes took his part against white ruffians. Employers found him too useful to permit him to be driven off by "anti-cooly" vagabonds. The conscience of the people arose against this oppression. Public opinion more and more sheltered him, and set the pursuit of justice after those who wronged him. White men have even been hung in these later years for murdering Chinese. Their labor, too, became more and more indispensable for the country. A hundred different branches soon depended on it. Without it, it was evident that manufactures and a large part of Californian agriculture and horticulture would cease to exist; railroads could not be constructed, and a vast deal of business must be contracted or given up. The result, both of conscience and of interest, in California has been a great change of opinion and action toward the Chinese. People everywhere speak well of them, and agree that they are the most industrious and steady of laborers, not as efficient, perhaps, as the Irish, but more regular and sober, and with a great talent at imitation. In person they are the neatest of creatures. I have seen a whole gang after a day's work on a farm, washing themselves all over in warm water, which they keep ready for their return, as carefully as a company of gentlemen, and I was assured this is their daily habit. The common laborers are said to keep a horn instrument for cleaning their tongues every morning! They are always neatly and nicely dressed, and are far more agreeable coach-company than the Mexicans or Spaniards here, who are exceedingly "odorous." But though opinion has so much changed toward them, I frequently hear of or see such acts as this, reported recently to the *Bulletin*:

A BRUTAL SCENE.

EDITOR BULLETIN: A most inhuman scene occurred on Sunday evening at the corner of Green and Dupont streets. A party of young scamps—the oldest not more than eleven years—attacked a peaceable Chinaman, without provocation, and beat him in an unmerciful manner. They pulled him down, beat and kicked him and pelted him with stones till the blood ran out of the wounds. A large crowd stood around at the time and none of them offered to interfere. One man—elbowing and pushing himself up to where the poor fellow lay—seeing that it was a Chinaman, exclaimed: "O, its nothing but a Chinaman! Served him right; been a good thing if they had killed him entirely!" When the policeman arrived the boys had decamped; and when he proceeded to lift the Chinaman it was found that he was not able to stand, the poor fellow groaning the while in terrible agony.

These flagrant outrages are frequent in that neighborhood. Hardly a night passes but what a Chinaman is attacked by these young ruffians.

My laundryman came recently, with his basket splashed with mud and his clothes spoiled, weeping bitterly, saying that some boys had pelted and attacked him. He evidently had not resisted. I was pleased to see, however, the other day that some "anti-cooly" school-boys who were attacking some little yellow boys, met with as good as they gave, and at length were fairly driven off the field by the stones of their Chinese antagonists.

The odious tax on the Chinese miner, however, still exists, and he is still excluded from most of the mines. Moreover, at this day, a white scoundrel could enter the cabin of half a dozen honest Chinese with his revolver in hand, rob them of their toilsome earnings, and murder one or more, and no testimony of theirs could convict him. Such an injustice as this, established by law, is a damning blot on Californian civilization. It is as bad as many of the abuses of Slavery, and I one is surprised how the humanity and religion of this State could have endured it so long. No sensible man of any party defends it.

The old battle or humanity fought out on our coast, of justice to the negro, is going on here in different form—of justice to the pagan. The same weapons are used, the same appeals to low and ignorant prejudices of race, and the same assertion of the universal rights of humanity. Caste and ignorance and demagogue sophisms on one side, and enthusiasm and generosity and the principles of justice on the other. In the present political canvass, the Union candidate is represented in caricatures as leading to the polls a Digger Indian, a Chinaman and a baboon, though all that he or his party ever claim for the Chinamen is "justice before the law."

And when we read of a prominent politician—Judge AXTELL, a successful candidate for Congress—uttering such nonsense as this, (and we seem to have heard precisely the same sentiments a hundred times in New-York political meetings,) we know perfectly what sort of men utter them and what hear them.

"The employment of Chinese," said the Judge, "on the Pacific Railroad, toward the construction of which California and the United States had made magnificent donations in money and lands, he condemned emphatically. He was opposed to, and would prevent as far as possible, giving that glorious patrimony to Chinese or negroes. The advantages of that great work must redound to the benefit of white men."

We also know how such a contest must end. We know that the spirit of the age and all forces unseen, are moving like a spring-tide with the party of justice, and however long delayed, the triumph of equal rights to all must come.

C. L. B.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

—The first number of *Harper's Bazar*, a weekly newspaper of "fashion, pleasure and instruction," has just made its appearance. It is a very handsome sheet of 16 pages, filled with light and agreeable reading matter, not entirely devoted to the fashions, and is illustrated with a large number of well executed engravings. If the succeeding numbers keep up to the promise of the first, the New-York *Bazar* will soon become as popular in this country as its celebrated prototype of Berlin is in Europe.

—With the very laudable purpose of "aiding the diffusion of solid musical instruction among the middle and poorer classes of the United States," Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS has edited, and Messrs. DITSON & Co. have published, a method for teaching orpheon or singing classes on the famous system of WILHELM & HULLAH. The new work is intended as a text-book for classes, rather than as a self-instructor, and embodies the principles of music, which, however, might occasionally be set forth with greater lucidity. Mr. HOPKINS deserves credit for his continued endeavors to inspire the masses with a taste for music. It is to be hoped that his efforts will result in the organization of many orpheon societies throughout the country.

—By an honorable business arrangement with the London publisher of the *Chemical News*, Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS will hereafter reprint that valuable paper in this country. In a note to the American firm, Mr. CROOKES, the London publisher, says:

It is one satisfaction to know that the *Chemical News* has got into the hands of so energetic and upright a firm as yours. I assure you, I highly appreciate the honorable motives which have led you to offer *spontaneously* what the law gives us no claim to. If all publishers acted as you do, there would be less need of an international copyright. If you can suggest any way in which I can assist you in forwarding the interests of your edition, I hope you will do so, and I will meet your views as far as I can.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM CROOKES.

—It may be doubted whether non-professional readers would find much to interest them in the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, edited by WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D. The subjects in the October number are treated entirely from a medical point of view and in a style suited only to professional men.

—The American reprint of the October number of *London Society*—HURD & HOUGHTON, New York—appears in advance of the imported copies. The contents of this number display the accustomed variety and interest, and the illustrations are in every respect equal to the English originals.

—The October number of the *American Law Review*, published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston, contains valuable papers on subjects interesting to lawyers and business men, and an able essay on the life and character of the late Chief Justice SHAW, of Massachusetts.

—The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, published by Mr. WILLIAM SHERWOOD, maintains a high rank among religious periodicals. The October number contains six articles on religious topics, and a very thorough summary of recent literature.

—Part LXVII. of FRANK MOORE'S *Rebellion Record* has been published by D. VAN NOSTRAND. It contains a large number of valuable and interesting documents relating to the war, and is embellished with portraits of Gens. MEIGS and RODMAN.

—Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY has just published, in pamphlet form, the speeches of WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER and GEORGE WM. CURTIS, and an essay by Mrs. JOHN STUART MILL on equal rights for women.

—The October number of the *Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register* contains papers on the Taxation of National Bank shares, French banking and finance, new safes, &c.

—We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company the American reprint of *Blackwood* and the *North British Review* for September.

—TILTON & Co., Boston, send us the October number of the *American Journal of Horticulture*.

—We have received from Mr. WALTER LOW Part IV. of *Cassell's Magazine*.

Lithographs and Chromos.

—L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, have recently published a very fine copy of CORREGGIO'S "Reading Magdalen" in chromo-lithography—an art which they have brought to a high degree of finish. Besides the "Magdalen," they have also published "The Poultry Yard," after an original painting by E. LEMMENS, the celebrated French artist, and two smaller companion-pieces by the same master. These chromos are finished with the greatest care, the originals being followed with the utmost fidelity possible in all the details of drawing and color. Of course, there is a very wide difference between pictures produced by mechanical means and those produced by the artist's own hand; but for people who like to have pleasant pieces of color on their walls, at slight expense, nothing could be better than these chromos.

—Quite equal to the chromos produced by L. PRANG & Co. are the publications of Mr. EMILE SEITZ, of this City, whose "Sunlight and Shadow," after BIERSTADT, and "The Old Virginia Home," after EASTMAN JOHNSON, have made the names of these eminent artists familiar in many homes where they would never have been known but for the reproduction of their works in colors.

FLOWERS AND THE FLOWER GIRLS.—A curious reporter says all the flowers sold by the flower girls on Broadway are grown in the neighborhood of New-York. The cost of raising them in quantities is small, and the profits are considerable. A single plant of tube roses, for example, will yield fifteen flowers, which bring ten cents each. Magnolias are sold at five cents, and other flowers in proportion. The trade in flowers is on the increase, and there are several large firms now engaged in it. The flower girls of Broadway are a class both useful and ornamental. Of late years as many as a dozen of them may be seen every afternoon at different places between Cortlandt-street and Grace Church, their beautiful wares finding a ready sale. Most of them are Germans.

JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths During the Past Week—Causes of Excessive Infantile Mortality—Dr. Simons on Health in Foreign Cities.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, sent his weekly report to the Board of Health yesterday, in which he says that during the week that ended last Saturday there were 434 deaths in New-York, including 65 in the public institutions, 47 of the latter number being inmates of island hospitals and asylums. There were 191 deaths registered in Brooklyn, 17 being in county institutions and streets beyond the city limits. It was a healthy week, and no tendency to any form of fatal epidemic disease was reported in any portion of the Metropolitan District. The death-rate by diarrhœal disorders has fallen to less than one-eighth of the total list of deaths by all causes, and the whole group of zymotics is charged with only about twenty-five per cent. of the mortality in both cities.

In the first year of infancy there perished 148 children in New-York, or 34.10 per cent., and in Brooklyn 55, or 28.79 per cent. The number of deaths in children under five years old, was 239, or 55.07 per cent. of the mortality in the former city, and 112, or 58.64 per cent. in the latter. Brain diseases and convulsions, wasting bowel disorders and inflammatory lung diseases about equally divide the causes of this excessive mortality in infancy at this season, and we are able to state, upon the certified testimony of the medical attendants of the little ones, that faulty domestic conditions and bad diet are chargeable with most of this kind of infanticide.

The inflammatory and congestive diseases that we group in the class of local maladies, are now the predominant causes of death, while the constitutional and zymotic diseases equally divide the residue, omitting 31 caused by developmental disorders, and 12 deaths that are charged to accidents and negligence. Deputy Registrar, Dr. STILES, reports in Brooklyn, "six wards in which there was not a single death from zymotic diseases; but," he adds, "in the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards, the death-rate is still high from preventable causes." The wards in which Dr. STILES reports the low death-rate and no zymotic mortality, are the First, Second and Third—the "Brooklyn Heights" district—and the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth—a long district beyond the Navy-Yard, and divided by the unhealthy, crowded and filthy Sixteenth Ward, that had seven deaths by zymotic causes out of its twenty dead last week.

Results of inquiry that have just been published by Dr. JOHN SIMON, of the English Privy Council, show that the vital statistics of populous towns in which there have been great improvements effected in the local sanitary conditions, especially in drainage of streets and dwellings and in the housing of the poor, prove that such sanitary works are followed by marked increase in length of life, and a great decrease in the prevalence and fatality of zymotic and consumptive diseases. The average value and amount of healthy life is in like manner proved to increase with the progress and amount of local sanitary improvement. In nine towns and cities in which Dr. SIMON'S assistants reported the results of twenty years' experience, the death-rate had been diminished one-fifth, and that even the rate of mortality of infants, under one year of age, was reduced in like proportion. And, after close investigation, the very significant conclusion is reached that, "in the towns thus examined, cholera epidemics appear to have been rendered practically harmless." Such results are not fortuitous. They were predicted by medical men before the sanitary reforms were commenced. Yet some of the results which Dr. SIMON has presented in his report on the fruits of sanitary reform in 25 large towns in Great Britain, exceed any prediction that physicians had ventured to utter. He finds, for example, that "facts indicate a partial dependence of phthisis on the unwholesome local conditions that have been removed ..... The reduction of phthisis where certain works (of drainage and drying) have been executed is far too large and too general to be regarded as an accidental coincidence." If, then, in addition to the well-known effect of domestic and personal hygiene as a means of preventing consumptive diseases, experience now shows that through local diseases, drying and cleaning greatly reduce the mortality from this class of maladies, the fact should be universally discussed and understood, for even in New-York 32 per cent. of the inhabitants die of pulmonary phthisis, and in many country towns nearly one-fifth perish by this relentless enemy of the human family.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

OMNIBUS THIEF.

THOMAS PERRY, a respectably dressed young man, stopping a Fifth-avenue stage in Fulton-street, on Monday evening, and took a seat beside the driver, MARTIN LANG, to ride up town. While on their way up Broadway, PERRY and the driver conversed freely, and PERRY, by that means, drew the driver's attention away from his till, which PERRY drew toward him and attempted to abstract the contents, consisting of several dollars in fractional currency. Before he could succeed in secreting the money in his pocket, LANG detected him and gave him into the custody of Officer LANELL, who kept him in a cell all night and arraigned him before the magistrate yesterday morning. PERRY was committed for trial at the Special Sessions. He declared that he was only examining the box, and did not intend to steal.

DISORDERLY HOUSEKEEPER.

Capt. IRA S. GARLAND, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, caused the arrest of FREDERICK SCHREINER, of No. 222 Centre-street, on a charge of maintaining a house of disorderly character at the above number. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, he demanded an examination, with a view to securing a trial by jury. He was accordingly remanded until to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

PARTNERSHIP TROUBLES.

M. J. CANON, No. 661 Broadway, made a complaint alleging that on the 24th of April last JOSEPH H. JOWETT had burglariously entered his place at the above number and carried away two canera tubes valued at $125. JOWETT, on the contrary, states that the property was his own, and relates that he himself owned the establishment, having taken CANON into partnership with him because he claimed to be a first-class photographer. The partners not being able to agree they had separated, CANON buying JOWETT out, giving him $70 cash and $100 in a promissory note secured by chattle mortgage. The case had evidently two sides, and was set down for an examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MARY THOMPSON, colored, living at No. 22 Perry-street, stated that, while walking in the street, BENJAMIN H. HORTON, also colored, came up to her, and snatching a lady's satchel and hat, which she had in her hand, ran off with them. Pursuit was made and the fugitive was arrested by Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct. He was committed, in default of $300, to answer.

SHOPLIFTING.

The complaint of HENRY C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine-street, states that on yesterday KATE TIERNEY and two other women came into his store, priced goods, and otherwise acted in the usual style of shoplifters, and KATE, in the usual way, took possession of twenty-three yards of calico. The act was perceived, pursuit made, and KATE was captured with the stolen goods in her possession. Her companions escaped. She was committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

PETTY CASES OF LARCENY.

PHILIP WRIGHT, a colored boy, was charged with stealing a ring valued at $10 from MARIA STEVENSON, No. 421 West Thirty-fourth-street. The ring was found in his possession, and he was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

MARY E. HALSAM, charged with stealing a silver cake-basket, valued at $20, from CYRUS P. FOSS, No. 289 Fourth-avenue, and admitting her guilt to Officer FULMER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who arrested her, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

CASES OF ASSAULT.

ELIZABETH QUINN, No. 35 Fifth-street, walking in Fourth-street, near Wooster, was attacked by a man named THOMAS GORMAN, who kicked her over the eye as she was in the act of tieing her shoe. GORMAN was committed in default of $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

ANDREW HILLYER and JOHN WORTENBERT, charged with knocking down and then beating with a club MICHAEL SKEHAN, of No. 230 Varick-street, were committed in default of $500 bail each to await trial at the Special Sessions.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

ELIZABETH BOETNER, a German woman, 60 years of age, residing at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Eighty-first-street, whose appearance bore full evidence to her advanced age, charged one TIMOTHY MURPHY, a man of 40 years, with having violated her person. The statement is, that on Monday night MURPHY forced an entrance into her room through a window, and easily overcoming the feeble resistance she was able to make, committed the outrage. Her cries, however, brought Officer CAMPBELL, of the Thirty-first Precinct, to the scene in time to effect the arrest of MURPHY. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, pleaded that he was so drunk he did not know what he was doing; he was committed, in default of $2,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

A FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Officer COTTRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, brought a man named FRANK BARNEY into Court, alleging that he was a fugitive from New-Jersey. The officer having received information that BARNEY had stolen from CHARLES POPE, at New-Brunswick, a quantity of clothing, valued at $70, and that he had fled to avoid arrest, began a search for him, which had a successful issue. The prisoner was remanded to give time to obtain the necessary papers to effect his transfer to New-Jersey.

A DUAL COMPLAINT.

A man styling himself JOHN KING was brought up to answer two complaints against him, preferred by JOHN MCANTEE, of No. 632 West Forty-third-street, and by ANDREW GOLDEN, of No. 492 Ninth-avenue, in which he was charged with stealing a vest and a coat. He was committed in default of $300 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Judge Ingraham.

Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in session. No civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—PART II.

Held by Judge Smith. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
556	Perkins et al. vs. McDevitt.	1764	Eighth National Bank of N. Y. vs. Murphy.
1733	Plumstear vs. National Express Transportation Co.	1768	Mulliner vs. Bowen.
1304	Kain vs. Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Co.	1770	Harnett vs. Salem.
1742	Ortega vs. McGill.	1772	Leigh vs. Schwartz.
1744	Hasseldak vs. Wirth.	1774	Dolchin vs. Marello.
1750	Butler vs. Horton.	1783	Robinson vs. Livingston.
1754	Wundesli vs. Robinson	1784	Jones vs. French.
1764	Wynkoop vs. Howell.	1786	James vs. Schmidt.
1780	Montgomery vs. Lavalette.	1790	Hogg vs. Rassford.
		1792	Mason vs. Comstock.
		1796	Hiers vs. The Evansville and Illinois R. R. Co. et al.

Part III.—Held by Fullerton, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1226	Kelty vs. The Second National Bank of Erie.	1551	Mayer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
234	Huggins vs. Same.	441	Voorhis vs. Kelly.
296	Massey vs. Murray.	516	Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.
1400	Roy vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	2236	Crosby vs. Hawley.
1906	Merritt et al. vs. Cassidy.	1502	Reckhow vs. Nomain.
1417	Cornwall vs. Culver et al.	1470	Beebe vs. Glaentzer.
671	The Indianapolis and Chicago R. R. Co. vs. Lyng.	214	Aughin vs. Gampert.
		1518	Pippey vs. Pond.
		1480	Rogers vs. Wood et al.
		1550	Hecker vs. Schmidt.
		1538	Allen vs. Beach.
		1672	Stagg vs. Alexander.
		1688	Osgood vs. Marx.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
141	Cuff vs. Dorland.	1225	Henry Assee vs. Garmey.
178	Wallee vs. Strong.	226	Muller vs. Haller.
184	Martine vs. Flannelly et al.	227	Baush vs. Harrington et al.
216	Dodge vs. Wilson.	228	Giles vs. Turner et al.
217	Cott vs. Campbell.	229	Griffith vs. Alexander et al.
219	Luce vs. Taylor et al.	230	Thurston vs. Douglas et al.
228	Davies, Jr., et al. vs. Dollner et al.	231	Silliman et al. vs. Austin et al.
221	Coen et al. vs. Equitable Ins. Co.	232	Haiake et al. vs. Merrill.
223	Truax vs. Stewart.	233	Giles vs. Solomon et al.
223	People ex rel. Houghton vs. Wreed.		
224	Nelson vs. Watts et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
57	McGurnias vs. Devlin.	146	Wylie vs. Cuyhry.
61	Roos vs. Weimschenck.	166	Nicholson vs. Stenton.
194	Grover vs. Strong.	202	Sperry vs. Berry.
144	Knoeffel vs. Barsch.		

Call commences at No. 173, De Comeau vs. Noack.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3397	The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York vs. Koss.	3431	Brown vs. Post.
3309	Field vs. Robins.	3423	Odell vs. Seidel et al.
3401	Cox et al. vs. Bissell.	3427	Hewett vs Chandler.
3403	Free vs. Ingersoll.	3437	Levy vs. Godfrey et al.
3413	McDermott vs. Beaur.	3439	The Bridgeport Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.
3415	Leonard vs. Taska et al.	3441	Denny vs. Harens et al.
3417	Reilly vs. Banks.	3443	Tallman vs. Murray.
3419	Stephens vs. Howe et al.		

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J. Court opens at 11 o'clock.

Nos.		Nos.	
3220	Ingraham vs. Hamil.	3540	Levy vs. Lynch.
3400	Harkins vs. The Central Park, &c	3542	Wood vs. Van Winkle.
3356	Burgess vs. Stiles.	3544	Salzbacher vs. Seligman.
3138	Orth vs. Sutton.	3546	Lawrence vs. Yelman.
3256	Taylor vs. The Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	3548	Mix vs. Son.
		3550	Hine vs. Knapp.
3452	Drew vs. Wartzfelder.	3552	Claflin vs. Hughes.
3538	Nachen vs. The N. Y. & H. Railroad Co.	3554	Darcy vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the session.

Part II.—Held by Judge Daly. Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
326	Underwood vs. Gray.	586	Humphreys vs. Knight.
767	Alexsel vs. Stewart.	811	Case vs. Shankland.
608	Frank vs. Bromhurst.	817	Quin vs. The Mayor, &c.
725	Roberts vs. Levy.	818	Dulon vs. Parker.
753	Noble vs. Leland.	821	Babcock vs. Hutton.
753	Steen vs. Shankland.	822	Brett vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
754	Fowler vs. McGuire.	825	Dorian vs. Saunders.
786	Collins vs. Richards.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Judge Gross—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
106	King vs. Tucker.	74	Fleck vs. Koehler.
14	Fay vs. West.	85	Gruner vs. Bernard.
57	Haley vs. Hagerty.	69	Inslee vs. Loman.
58	Flynn vs. Williams.	70	Murphy vs. Thomas.
59	Linn vs. Lowenstein.	71	Green vs. Ellis.
63	Dunn vs. Johnson.	72	Stubenary vs. Barns.
1	Hatch vs. Kuhn.	73	Bailey vs. Ross.
2	Martin vs. Keichler.	74	Mills vs. Snendan.
3	Greener vs. Mac.	75	Brookfield vs. Feckersgill.
38	Hartnog vs. Reed.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 15.

Before Judge Sutherland.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—RIGHT OF A STOCKHOLDER TO AN INSPECTION OF THE BOOKS.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. James E. Munson vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, its Directors and Officers.—The Same ex rel. George B. Hartson vs. The Same.—These were two applications for *mandamus* against the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to compel them to exhibit to the relators, who are stockholders, the stock books of the Company, and to permit them to take memoranda and copies thereof.

The applications were made upon affidavits showing that the relators were stockholders, and had made a demand for such inspection which had been refused by the officers in charge of the office.

In the case of Hartson an inspection was offered, but he was prevented from taking a copy of the books or from making any memoranda. In Munson's case no reason for the inspection was given, but in Hartson's case it appeared that he gave notice to the Company that he required to know the names of the stockholders in order that he might consult with them in respect to the election of Directors to take place Nov. 21.

The relators claimed the right to such inspection of the books both at common law and by virtue of the following section of the Act of Incorporation of the Company, passed April 12, 1848:

"SECTION 13. It shall be the duty of the said Corporation to cause a book to be kept by the Treasurer or Clerk thereof, containing the names of all persons who are or shall within two years have been stockholders of said Corporation, and showing the places of residence, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, and the time when they respectively became the owners of such shares; which book shall at all reasonable times be open for the inspection of the creditors and stockholders of the said Corporation, at the office or principal place of business of said Corporation."

Upon the forgoing facts orders to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue were made, which were served upon the Company and its Directors.

Upon the hearing the defendants did not deny that the demand had been made, but produced an affidavit denying that any such book had been kept or that it was of any utility, or that there was any creditor or unsatisfied claim against the Company. Alleging that Munson was an attorney and stenographer, and became the nominal owner of fifty shares, and that both these applications were an indirect and unfair way to affect the corporation, and that the whole $20,000,000 capital of the Company had been paid in and a certificate of such payment filed. Judge Emott, beginning his argument for the relators on the application, Judge Sutherland refused to hear counsel for the relators, and said, I never had a question before me on which there seemed so little doubt on the face of the papers. It seems to me these officers ought to have shown the books to these stockholders. But I will hear counsel for the Company.

Mr. Whiting then argued that Section 13 became *fructus officio* on the full payment of the capital stock, and did not apply, but that the company were bound by the general statute to exhibit the books within thirty days before the election.

Judge Sutherland—Strike out all statutes and consider it at common law. Consider the nature of a corporation and its officers. Who opposes this application? Is it not a duty upon the officers to inform the corporator who are his co-corporators? Is he not entitled to know, in order to consult with them as to who ought to be the officers; and what right have the officers to say you shall not know who are your co-corporators, or to refuse to show the books? I shall direct the company to show the book, and if they haven't got it, to show the books they have from which the information can be obtained.

After further argument by Mr. Whiting in opposition to the *mandamus*, Judge SUTHERLAND said: I don't see how I can do otherwise than grant this motion. The statute and all the law is very plain. There seems to be a growing evil about corporations. Small stockholders have the same rights as large ones. Why should not the officers of this Company, or those having the books in charge, exhibit them as the statute says they must, to those holding stock? I can't punish them for not voluntarily allowing an inspection of their books, when a proper demand is made by a stockholder for such purpose. How many shares do you say Mr. Munson owns?

Mr. Brownell said it appears Mr. Munson owned fifty shares of the Company's stock.

Judge Sutherland—Well, he is entitled to the same rights as a larger stockholder.

Mr. Whiting, for defendants, contended that the motion could not be granted according to the law. The statute specifies thirty days, and if the relators had waited until the 22d of this month, perhaps they would have had some standing in Court. This corporation has $20,000,000 of capital stock—the stock is of that kind, too, which is the most active of any in the market; it is represented by thousands of different persons. Counsel then cited the several acts of incorporation. The Company was organized in 1848, with a nominal capital of $500,000; soon after the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000. It was afterward increased to $5,000,000, and in 1865 to $10,000,000. The capital stock is now $20,000,000. The Court will see that in such a Company as this it is impossible to give facilities to the several thousands of persons to examine the different books which are necessary to be kept in the Company's office.

Justice Sutherland—Well it is not impossible to do justice, and I am here to see that it is done. The owner of fifty shares is entitled to just the same consideration at my hands, as any stockholder who owns a hundred or ten thousand. The statute is very explicit. The stockholders, that is, any one who owns one or more shares has the right to inspect the books.

Mr. Whiting—But your Honor, it is impossible to keep books for the inspection all the thousands of stockholders. It would cause a great interruption in the business of the Company, if all the Company's stockholders were permitted to inspect the Company's books. In fact, it would amount almost to a suspension of the business of the Company. The time of the clerks in the office would constantly be occupied.

Counsel referred to a case in which a similar motion was made against the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Judge Sutherland—Your argument is based on the doctrine that small stockholders have no rights. The tendency of our legislation and of some of the recent decisions is, in respect to corporations I mean, to absorb the rights of small stockholders. Evidently your doctrine is Mr. Whiting, that the convenience of a large and rich Company should be subservient to the rights of small stockholders in the same. If your motion is to prevail what is to become of the small stockholders?

Mr. Whiting—Our affidavits show good faith on the part of the Company. I here repeat that Mr. Munson is but the agent of a hundred other people.

Judge Sutherland—Well, I think this is about the boldest answer that I have ever known to an answer of an application of this kind. I have never known anything like it in all my professional experience. The case is so plain to me that I have no hesitation in saying that I cannot do less than grant the application. The tendency of the age is to forget what a corporation is.

Mr. Whiting—I will undertake to say these sections are purely arbitrary. It is for the purpose of enabling them to get some certain information and for the corporators to have resort to. If your Honor will allow me to refer to an elementary principle, I will undertake to establish that within well-settled principles you are bound to hold to that consideration. What was the intention of the Legislature when this charter was passed? What was the state of things upon which this particular section is founded?

Counsel here cited the case of Wood vs. Webb, 32 Barbour.

The inquiry then was what was the common law before the act? There is no difficulty on that point. That is to say there was no liability on the part of the stockholders.

The Court—What of the common law before the act? What do you suppose the common law was before the act? Take a municipal corporation. It has a treasurer. It has books and keeps an account of the moneys raised and received for the officers. One who is a member of the corporation supposes a thing and wants to see the books. What do you suppose the common law says?

Mr. Whiting—I go back to the general statute.

The Court—If there was a general statute that might probably take the place of the common law provided for in that particular case.

Mr. Whiting—We undertake to show here that the law in respect to the particular privileges given our corporators has entirely ceased. There is no reason for it. All applies on that subject is the provision of the general act.

Mr. Vanderpool—Do you swear in your papers you have not entered into contracts within a year? Are we to take the risk of what you may do? We are not to take the risk of that. They are liable on all contracts for two years which may be entered into by the Corporation.

Mr. Whiting—It is a question whether within the next seven days—

Judge Emott—It is a question whether they can refuse a stockholder to examine the books any time during the year. It is not a question of seven days.

The Court—It is the general statute you refer to. I do not remember the exact wording of it. It is a mere confirmation of the common law as to all books within a certain time.

Mr. Whiting—I ask your Honor's pardon. It refers to stock books. I will read: "Take the books of any incorporated company in which the transfer of stock shall be registered, and the books containing the names of the stockholders."

Judge Emott—There is no provision of that kind in the Revised Statutes in relation to moneyed corporations. There is a provision which requires corporations to exhibit all their books.

Mr. Whiting—That is as to moneyed corporations. No such act has been passed in respect to us. Our capital stock has been increased to half a million.

The Court—I do not think the increase of your capital releases you from the obligation. You increase your capital stock subject to your provisions as claimed by the original act of the corporation.

The Court—I really must say this is a very plain question, in my view. I think these officers, trustees, directors, &c., who are, in fact, the corporation, refusing to show the corporation their books, are very wrong. You can take your order for a *mandamus*. I think it should have been ordered in the first instance.

Mr. Whiting—I would like to have inserted in the order to the end that we make a return to it, stating all facts, so that it may come up by demurrer, or otherwise, as we shall decide.

The Court—I think that is right, where the Judge entertains a doubt, but I have no doubt at all about this matter.

Judge Emott—I would suggest that we have a right to specify in the *mandamus* the stock ledger.

A *mandamus* is to issue commanding the officers in charge of the stock books, specified by the relator, to allow of an inspection of the same—the order to be settled at 11:30 this morning before the Court.

For the relators, Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, Ex-Judge Emott and S. B. Br

sales yesterday and to-day, and the price is fortunately improving.

The demand for Money which showed more than the usual activity late on Monday continued to-day, and lenders generally report a good inquiry at the full rate of 7 ₱ cent. on Call. There is quite a rush of United States 7.30 ₱ cents from the country for sale or conversion, the greater part for peremptory sale, while the demand for the United States 5-20s, into which they are convertible, has fallen off. This contributes to the employment of Money by the great dealers in the Public Funds, besides making lower prices for 7.30s and the Gold bearing Bonds. At the close of the day there was less complaint about Money, a good many of the Stock Brokers having made up their wants early, and there was also a little more steadiness in the Funds. The Treasury is converting the 7.30 ₱ cents quite actively, making the exchange here without sending the notes to Washington. The Treasury is also paying out Currency to-day to the small holders of the October Compounds. A good many of the Banks, country as well as city, are applying for the new three ₱ cent. certificates to the extent they are left over by the holders of the Compounds, all sums of the latter under $5,000 being paid off in currency.

On the Stock Exchange since yesterday noon there has been large realizations in the Railways by the *Bull* speculators, who bought freely near the close of last week. The rise in Erie from Thursday to Monday was from 69 to 75⅞ ₱ cent. The sales since have run down from the highest point to 72@71⅞ ₱ cent. The Northwest Stocks, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Pittsburgh have also been sold freely to-day, and a good part of the recent advance lost. There was also a renewal of the bearish interest in nearly all these Stocks, which of course helped the market downward, creating a fresh *short* line. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in Western Telegraph. Pacific Mail continues to advance. The State Bonds were further weakened on new Tennessees, while Missouries are in large demand.

After the adjournment of the late Stock Boards the Railway market was better, and prices recovered ½@1 ₱ cent. from the lowest sales. The general quotations at 5 o'clock were about as follows as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅝	104½	Northwest	68⅝	68⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝	113⅛	N. West Pref	69	68⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅞	106⅞	Rock Island	98⅝	98⅝
U. S. Treas.	104⅝	104⅝	Wayne	101	104⅝
Erie	74⅛	73⅝	W. U. Telegraph	36⅝	35⅝
Hudson	128⅝	128⅞	St. Paul Pref	67⅛	66⅜
Readng	102⅜	101⅞	Pacific Mail	144⅝	144⅝
Mich. Southern	63⅝	63⅝	Toledo & Wabash	44	44
Pittsburgh	86⅜	84⅜	American Gold	143⅞	143⅝
Ft. Wa. new	61⅜	60⅞	Bills on London	109¼	109⅜

The Railway conference to-day was quite harmonious and the accord complete between the great trunk lines as to the rates of business. The project of consolidating earnings was partially discussed but no result arrived at. The new administration of the Erie promptly agreed to raise their passenger fares to the scale of the other trunk lines, and a revision of the fares with the Western Roads is expected to give the Central and Erie $1 81 additional to present rates on the through business to and from Chicago.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	104	5-20 cou., 1867	106⅜
6 ₱ cent., 1868	104	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	106
6 ₱ cent., coup. 1868	104	Oregon ½ yearly '81	106
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	105
5-20 & 1,000 '81	111⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	118
5-20 reg., 1862	103½	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 5-0 & 1,000	111⅜	End. coupons, 1874	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	103⅝	10-40 registered	103⅛
5-20 5-0 & 1,000, 1864	104	10-40 5-0 & 1,000, 1874	100⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	103⅜	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 5-0 & 1,000, 1865	103⅞	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new	106¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. 6's loan	107	Illinois 6 ₱ c. War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6's loan	107	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6's, 5-20 loan, 1871	91	Tennessee new bds	61⅞
N. Y. 6's, 5-20 loan, 1875	94	Tennessee 6s, new bds	60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s, ex coup	47
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Virginia 6s, n. b	42
Illinois C. bonds 1860	104½	Georgia 6s	74
Illinois C. bonds, 7 ₱ c.	93	Georgia 6s, new bonds	73
Ill. 6s c'n., '79 aft. 1860	101½	North Carolina 6s	63
Ill. 6s con., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1863	101¼	North Car. 6s, n. bds	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1864	101¼	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 8s	82
Illinois coupon 6s, 1878	101¼	Missouri Pacific R. 1s	104⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Bank of North Am's	107
Manhattan	135	Hanover	109
Mechanics	119	Market	113
Union	117	Nassau	108
America	141	Shoe and Leather	111½
National	105	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	116	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	115	Fourth National	106
Ocean	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Alton & T. H. 1st M	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 5-20s	91	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	82¾
Hud. R. 6s, 1st M	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con	79	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-80	113	Ter. & W. 2d M	80
Erie 1st Mor. 1859	107	Chi. & W. In. 1st M	91
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1877	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	98⅜	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1889	89	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1st	91¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st M	77	Chi. & R. I. New Con.	81
Ind. R. 7s, 1st M. 1868	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Ind. R. 7s, 2d M. 1870	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	104¾
Harlem 1st M. 1900	72	Cleve. & Pitts. M.	93
Harlem Con. Mortg.	88	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Harlem 2d M. 1885	97½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line 7s	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	79
Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. 7s	93½	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	93½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of September ult., and of the earnings and expenses for first nine months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.
From freight	$418,920	$406,096
From passengers	240,271	217,942
From express matter	7,987	7,500
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	2,980	8,477
To al	$685,067	$654,925
Expenses	394 348	414,680
Net earnings	$290,719	$240,245
Earn's f'm Jan. 1 to Sep. 30	$5,202,284	$5,474,619
Expenses	3,623,498	3,879,731
Net earn's for 9 mo's	$1,578,735	$1,594,888

The New-York *Stockholder* of this week publishes the following figures as the relative earnings of the different Express Companies in 1867 and 1866, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, eight months —the Wells-Fargo for seven months only:

	1867.	1866.
Wells-Fargo	$671,772	$595,782
Adams	2,329,558	2,595,133
United States	1,480,136	2,429,670
American	1,431,848	2,249,495
Merchants' Union	2,382,044	New.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,395,424 16; total payments, $1,427,321 81; balance, $111,6?7,593 60. The receipts include: For Customs, $4 00,000; for Gold Notes, $243,000.

The week's exports of produce hence from this port have been to the currency value of $3,134,082. Included in the exports have been 2,402 bales cotton, 12,517 barrels flour, 174,971 bushels wheat, 78,362 bushels corn, and 35,031 bushels oats.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has recently decided some interesting insurance questions in the case of the Commercial Insurance Company against LEATHERS. LEATHERS was one of the owners of the steamer *Vicksburgh*, and insured it in the office of the Commercial Insurance Company of Cincinnati on the 12th of August, 1860, for one year, and gave two notes for the premium, due in six and nine months. The six months' note was paid, and the nine months' note, due on the 12th of May, 1861, was presented in New-Orleans, the place of payment, and being protested for non-payment, was sued on in Kentucky, and LEATHERS' property attached, he being a non-resident. LEATHERS' defence was that civil war existed between Louisiana, in the Southern Confederacy, where he lived, and Ohio, in the United States, where the insurance company was located, commencing before February, 1861, which made the contract illegal, and the consideration of the note had therefore failed. The Circuit Court overruled the defence, and gave judgment against LEATHERS, who took the case to the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals held:

"1. That all commercial contracts made between citizens of one belligerent with those of the other during the pendency of war are void.

2. Civil remedy upon all contracts made before the war is suspended, and all pre-existing contracts of continuing performance, as partnership and insurance, are dissolved by intervening war.

3. That the same policy and principles apply to a civil war, which, when authoritatively recognized by the domestic government, becomes, as to its legal incidents and consequences, quasi-international.

4. Such civil war raged in the United States from some time in 1861 to some time in 1865, but not before February, 1861, when the first note became due and was paid, and the subsequent war could not retract so as to affect that instalment.

5. If, in the true sense, the war existed before the expiration of the other on the 13th of August, 1861, the underwriter would not have been responsible for any loss occurring between that date and the commencement of the war, and to that extent, of course, the consideration of the note sued on would have failed, and the defence would have been good *pro tanto*.

6. Insurrection is not, in the legal sense, war, and the late strife, however long, terrible and desolating, was not war of such a character as to make commercial intercourse and contracts between the antagonistic citizens illegal before its recognition as such by the Government of the United States.

7. Under the Constitution the Executive has the power to raise forces to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and to this end the President had the power and right to prevent or destroy supplies to the insurgents, to blockade the maritime ports of the insurrectionary States, and his proclamation of blockade, taking effect May 2, 1861, made it lawful to capture vessels violating its interdicts, as adjudged in the prize cases, 2 Black; but the President has no power to declare war.

8. Congress has the sole power to declare war, and by its act of the 13th of July, 1861, it authorized the President to issue a proclamation interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the then and thereby recognized belligerent States.

This enactment was impliedly an authoritative recognition of the fact that insurrection had culminated into war. But before contracts shall be nullified by war, both reason and justice require notice to the contracting parties. Hence the proclamation was required by the act.

9. The President issued, a proclamation, on the 16th of August, 1861, under said act, and the policy in this case expired on the 12th of August, 1861. Of course it was not affected by the war, and there was no failure of consideration of the note sued on; therefore the judgment was affirmed."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1867.

A. B. Merriam, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: In your letter of the 5th inst. you state that the question of the necessity of stamping "Lubin's Extracts"—an article of French manufacture, and sold in the original bottles in which they were imported—daily arises in your business, and inquire whether there is a stamp duty on the same, in addition to the import duties.

In answer, I have to say, that the law imposes a stamp duty upon essences, extracts, toilet-water, cosmetics, hair-oils, &c., whether the same are imported or of domestic manufacture.

The law further provides that where such imported articles are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling said articles shall not be subject to any penalty on account of the want of the proper stamp.

By the term "original packages" is meant the case or packing box in which the bottles, &c., are packed by the manufacturer, and not the bottles themselves.

When the original packages are opened, and the contents offered or exposed for sale, each bottle, pot, can, vial, or other single package, must be stamped according to the requirements of Schedule C, Internal Revenue Laws. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OCTOBER, 1864, COMPOUNDS,
Are bought at $119 65-100 by The National Currency Bank, corner Broadway and Wall.
This is ¼ per cent. more than is paid by Government.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls		Barley, bushels	52,289
Flour, bbls	15,969	Malt, bushels	1,000
Flour, bags		Pork, bbls	34
Cornmeal, bbls		Cut Meats, pkgs	
Cornmeal, bags	250	Lard, pkgs	857
Wheat, bushels	150,637	Beef, tcs. and hds	520
Corn, bushels	67,730	Whisky, bbls	233
Rye, bushels	6,940	Petroleum, bbls	4,888
Oats, bushels	99,425		

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand, at $10 25 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices.

BRICKS—Have been steady, but not very active.

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand and quoted firm.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly sought after at drooping prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18c.; Rio, 18c. @18¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18¾c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 32,246 bags; sales of do., 20,634 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day, 93,904 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, of Rio and Santos, 70,949 bags; of Java Coffee, Government bags, equal to 3,427 bags; of Ceylon Coffee, 4,110 bags; of Maracaibo Coffee, 8,917 bags; of Laguayra Coffee, 2,812 bags, and not of consideration, 4,289 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans	8,000
Galveston	5,000
Baltimore	13,000
Philadelphia	5,000
New-York	70,349
Grand Total, bags	101,349

COTTON—A fairly active demand prevailed to-day, and a further improvement in prices has been established. Middling grades are quoted up to 19c.@ 21½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 2,900 bales, against receipts of 4,770 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	5,681
Receipts last week	8,015
Receipts preceding week	5,469
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	33,731
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	468,094
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Receipts since Tuesday	1,476
Exports since Sept. 1	9,641
Exports since Jan. 1	364,126
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	40,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867. 58,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,961,988
Receipts preceding cotton year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 11,700
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,567,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 89,000

FISH—Business has been dull in this line; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened pretty briskly at an advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., but closed tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$10 15; very poor to good extra State at $10 35@$11 10; good to choice extra State at $11 15 @$11 55; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 85@$11 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 30@$10 15
Extra State	10 55@11 55
Extra Illinois, Indians, Michigan, &c	10 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 85@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 60@14 50

Common to choice extra Missouri ..... 14 25@16 85
Included in the sales to-day were 1,000 bbls. extra State, deliverable last half of November, at $11 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has been more sought after at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $11@$16 50 for common to very superior extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request and quoted up at $7 25@$9 50 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $6 50 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $6 80 for Caloric, and $7 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 8,500 sacks at $12 25@$14 ₱ bbl. or 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $3 50 @$3 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel on Spring, which was wanted for export, but the further rise in freights checked shipping operations, and the market closed quite heavily at about yesterday's latest figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 251,000 bushels, including White Michigan (for export) on private terms; Amber Michigan at $2 80; No. 1 Spring at $2 36@$2 40, closing at $2 38 for the prime; No. 2 Spring at $2 31@$2 34; No. 3 Spring at $2 26@$2 30; Amber State at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Corn opened much more firmly on a fairly active call for sound, partly from export buyers. But the report of a very marked advance at Liverpool, though seemingly quite authentic, was not credited; and, influenced, in part, by the increased firmness in freights, the market closed decidedly in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last, of 92,000 bushels at $1 42@ $1 44½ for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 43¾@$1 43½ for prime, afloat, and $1 38@ $1 41 for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive and rather lower; sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels State, to arrive, at $1 76 ₱ bushel. Barley has been depressed and lower; sales 15,900 bushels at $1 51 for Canada West; $1 38 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices; sales, 5,200 bushels very poor to prime at $1 35@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Canada Peas have been purchased to the extent of 7,600 bushels at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and quoted higher. We quote new Western, at from 89c.@89½c., chiefly 89c., here and to arrive, ₱ bushel; sales 214,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson river, during forty-eight hours prior to 10½ A. M. on Monday, Oct. 14, 1867: Dennis Smith, Buffalo, wheat; H. L. Krusc, Buffalo, rye; Yorktown, Buffalo, wheat and potatoes; Fanny M. Bruce, Buffalo, wheat; C. H. Carner, Buffalo, wheat; Cora Bell, Buffalo, wheat and flour; H. B. Sanders, Buffalo, corn; R. V. De Witt, Buffalo, wheat; Mary Bowley, Buffalo, corn, H. H. Goff, Brockport, barley, Edward Delahunt, Buffalo, wheat; Ella Viola, Buffalo, corn; S. Austin, Buffalo, wheat; Etta, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Loyalist, Buffalo, wheat; Carrie M. Niles, Buffalo, corn; Cayuta, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. J. Parry, Oswego, corn; Col. J. H. Stark, Buffalo, wheat; De Witt C. Fox, Buffalo, rye; Terrible, Buffalo, oats; A. P. Birch, Oswego, flour; Potomac, Buffalo, wheat; R. N. Gere, Buffalo, wheat; F. Shoemaker, Buffalo, wheat; Eugenie, Oswego, barley, &c.; Hiram Niles, Buffalo, oats; David Falls, Oswego, barley; Clayton, Oswego, wheat; Ed. Soule, Buffalo, wheat; Capt. George, Buffalo, oats and apples; Henry Hasley, Buffalo, wheat; E. P. Silliman, Buffalo, oats; T. P. Perry, Oswego, flour; E. A. Boardman, Buffalo, oats; Diodson, Buffalo, corn; B. Disfendorf, Oswego, barley; Adelbert, Buffalo, oats. Kingston, Buffalo, barley and wheat; C. A. Danolds, Buffalo, wheat; Prospect, Buffalo, wheat; W. H. Newkirk, Oswego, corn; Linn, Buffalo, wheat; S. W. Baker, Buffalo, wheat; J. K. Post, Buffalo, wheat; Capitola, Buffalo, barley, &c.; S. A. Lewis, Buffalo, wheat; B. D. Streeter, Buffalo, oats and malt; Jno. Wall, Buffalo, wheat and apples; Alida, Buffalo, corn; Jennie Sloan, Oswego, wheat and flour; J. G. Freeman, Medina, flour; Bill, Oswego, barley; A. H. Daniels, Buffalo, corn; Union Flag, Buffalo, oats; Gen. Seigel, Buffalo, Oats; E. P. Penfield, Oswego, barley; Ida Zomio, Buffalo, corn; Ida O. Sawyer, Buffalo, wheat; Ellen, Buffalo, corn; D. H. Winan, Buffalo, corn; S. R. Fish, Penn Yan, wheat, &c.; Commonwealth, Buffalo, oats and apples; Levi Snell, Buffalo, wheat and apples; G. B. Sloan, Oswego, wheat; Wm. Keep, Buffalo, corn; Wm. L. Gilbert, Buffalo, corn, &c.; New Era, Oswego, barley; Ni Hart, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Justus Miller, Buffalo, oats; Uncle Bill, Buffalo, oats and apples; Henrietta, Buffalo, wheat; J. Younglove, Buffalo, corn; Fred Delano, Buffalo, corn; W. M. Lewis, Oswego, barley and flour; Gen. Seigel, Buffalo, oats; Dock Pierce, Buffalo, wheat; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Live Oak, Buffalo, wheat; S. H. Dygert, Buffalo, wheat, M. H. Weaver, Montezuma, wheat, &c.; J. T. Schoellkoff, Lockport, flour; Dan Pardee, Oswego, barley; Cahawba, Buffalo, corn; Amelia, A. Curtis, Buffalo, corn; Allen F. Goldsmith, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Olive, Buffalo, corn; Convoy, Montezuma, barley; J. C. Heath, Buffalo, wheat; C. H. Gifford, Buffalo, corn; Pilot, Oswego, Barley and flour; J. P. Faber, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; E. P. Chase, Oswego, wheat; Frank Eno, Oswego, barley; Sherm Petre, Oswego, barley; Robert Samuel, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Oct. 15, 1867.

Wheat, bushels	167,608	Barley, bushels	32,793
Corn, bushels	967,664	Malt, bushels	67,977
Oats, bushels	890,897	Peas, bushels	12,245
Rye, bushels	7,300		

HAY—North River bale has been in fair supply and demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 60c. @90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at unaltered prices, including American at 35c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair new, 35c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb. Is New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@ 65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@ 50c. ₱ lb.; Choice to Fancy Easterns, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@ 60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 60c.@ 70c. ₱ lb. Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb. Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, since our last, at former quotations.

LATH—Eastern have been in demand and steady, at $3 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—A moderate business has been transacted in Sole within our former range.

LIME—Has been in demand and firm.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in at about previous figures.

MOLASSES—Continues dull at previous prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@59c.; English Islands at 58c.@59c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 56c.@58¼c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 48½c.@49c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 70@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand at unchanged rates, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$230; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@ $1 35; Red Oil at 62½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25 @$1 28 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH OCT. 14.—Sperm is quiet, but firmly held at $2 25@ $2 30 ₱ gallon. We have no sales to report. Whale is in light demand, with sales of 280 bbls. Cumberland at 75c. ₱ gallon, at which price holders are firm.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, 1867	94,438	80,758	763,944
Same time last year	29,643	62,988	655,994
Imports for week ending Oct. 14, 1867	2,569	....	28,062
Previously	18,222	15,952	463,742
From Jan. 1 to date	20,791	15,952	491,804
Same time last year	5,224	376	425,000

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been ess buoyant on a lighter call from all sources. We quote at 20c.@21c. for Crude; 14¾c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 32½c.@ 36c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 50c.@ 51c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, lower and irregular. Sales since our last 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $22 25@$22 45 for Western Mess, closing at $22 37, regular way, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 12c.@ 13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 145 pkgs. Bacon has been in demand and firm; sales 375 boxes, including City Stretford, at 13¼c.@13½c., and Western Cumberland, December and January delivery, at 11¾c.; also, 20,000 lbs. Short Rib, in bulk, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c., and small lots at 14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull; 60 bbls. Western sold at $30. Butter is in fair request at 32c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@33c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 8c.@17c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	35 @40
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	34 @36
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	33 @35
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	33 @34
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	32 @33
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	32 @33
Half-Welsh tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	37 @44
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	32 @34
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	32 @36
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	24 @26
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	24 @26
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	20 @23
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	15½@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb	12½@13½
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been quiet and heavy at $10 37@$11 75 for inferior to prime Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale within our former range.

SKINS—Have been quiet at unaltered figures.

SUGARS—Have been about steady in price ad in moderate request. Sales since our last, 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅞c.@13⅝c., and 290 boxes Havana, part at 11⅞c.@13⅜c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand and cheaper, being quoted at from 14¼c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Crushed, Granulated and Ground, at 16¾c.; White A, 16c.; Yellow C, 15¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 108,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅞c.@12¾c.; 73,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c. @15½c.; 69,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in slack demand, at drooping Prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand and quite firm; sales since our last, 320 Yellow Kentucky at 6½c.@16c.; 164 bales Havana at 90c.@97c.; 70 cases Ohio at 6c., and 112 cases Connecticut at 18c.@22c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull to-day at unchanged rates.

FREIGHTS—Rates have again advanced on a fairly active market, chiefly in the breadstuff line. For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by do., at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 62,500 bushels Wheat and Corn at 10⅜d.@11¼d. by sail, and 14d. by steamer, now quoted higher, ₱ bushel. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 11¼d. ₱ bushel. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a vessel at 7s.

Sales of Real Estate—OCT. 15.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Brooklyn Property.

3 lots on Penn-st., near Marcy-av., each	$700
5 lots on Penn-st., near Marcy-av., each	625
4 lots on Hewes-st., near Marcy-av., each	710
7 lots on Penn-st., near Marcy-av., each	725
6 lots on Penn-st., near Lee-av., each	725
4 lots on Hewes-st., near Lee-av., each	675
2 three-story brick houses and lots on Hewes-st., near Bedford-av., each	8,500
1 brick house and lot adjoining above	3,300
1 brick house and lot adjoining above	3,100
5 lots on Hooper-st., near Bedford-av., each	930
2 lots on Hooper-st., near Bedford-av., each	810
2 lots on Hewes-st., in rear of above, each	800

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Kerr's National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Kerr. Removed to No. 107 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, (SISTERS,) one as first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing if required; good reference. Can be seen at No. 142 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands the business thoroughly—all kinds of French and American cooking, boning, larding, game, cold dishes and fine pastry; is neat and obliging; can give first-class reference as to character and ability. Can be seen at No. 61 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class order cook in a restaurant or private boarding-house; she understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business, both the English and American style, in all its branches; is willing to do the marketing; will be found trustworthy in her situation; City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 226 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, (Episcopalian,) a situation in a first-class American or English family as housekeeper for an elderly lady, or as se

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUGUENOTS. Leading character by Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs, Gaffroy, Duchesne, Lodue, Valter, Lagriffoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, J. B. Polk, George Holland, A. W. Young, W. H. Pope, W. J. Leonard, Miss Kate Bance, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss C. Carman, Miss Scott, Miss Homer, Miss Day.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading characters by Mlle. Marie Zoe and J. W. Albaugh.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE DUKE'S WAGER. Julia Dean as Mlle. de Bell Isle.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM." SPLENDID TABLEAUX. GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st. near 8th-av
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EXCISE, TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS; BANJOISMS, NOVICE AND ACTOR, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news from Italy is of the most exciting nature. The insurgents have concentrated in Frosinone, under the leadership of MENOTTI GARIBALDI, the report of whose arrest proves to have been unfounded. A battle has been fought near Verola, and the Pontifical forces have been defeated with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Gen. GARIBALDI has sent out another address from Caprera, while MAZZINI has issued a manifesto, exhorting the Italian patriots in Rome to rise. Many persons in Florence believe Major-Gen. LA MARMORA, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the Pontifical territory and possibly march on Rome. It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical the pope will leave the city and take refuge in Bavaria, where he has been offered an asylum.

Great activity prevails in the naval arsenal at Toulon, in France.

GENERAL.

At a special meeting of the Common Council of Troy, held on Monday evening, the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the City Chamberlain reported that there appeared deficiencies in his accounts amounting to about $30,000. The Chamberlain's resignation is in the hands of the Mayor, but on motion the Council declared the office vacant, and immediately elected DERRICK LANE to fill the vacancy. The deposed officer, Mr. JAMES M. BREWER, asserts that he can show his accounts to be correct if a little time is given him.

The number of students in attendance at the Michigan University this year exceeds that ever known at an American College. The law department alone numbers about five hundred. The professors in this department are two Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan, a Judge of the Circuit Court, and a leading member of the Detroit Bar. The University is now drawing students not only from the Western and Southern States, but even from New-England.

A dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says that Second Assistant Engineer GEO. F. SAWYER, United States Navy, who has been on trial at Portsmouth for several days before a Court-Martial, has been found guilty of disrespect to his superior officer in declaring that the President ought to be impeached, and, by order of Secretary WELLES, has been suspended from duty for one year on half pay.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, with his staff, yesterday reviewed the First Division of the Maryland National Guard. The review took place in Baltimore, after which the troops paraded through the principal streets, which were thronged with spectators. There were in line two battalions of cavalry, three companies of artillery without guns, and nine regiments of infantry, comprising from 5,000 to 6,000 men.

The Albany *Journal* states that the announcement of the accidental death of Hon. JAMES G. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Chatham, Columbia County, is untrue. A rumor to that effect prevailed in Albany, and publicity was given to it.

Gen. SHERIDAN left Buffalo yesterday for the West. On passing through Cleveland he was warmly welcomed at the depot by a large concourse of people.

The wife of the janitor of the Montreal Post-office has been arrested for robbing the mails. She and her husband lived in the basement of the building, and had access to the office at all times. On being arrested the woman admitted her guilt and restored some of the money which she had taken from letters.

LOCAL.

The Jerome Park Autumn Meeting commenced yesterday. The attendance was very large. Six horses started in the hurdle-race—*Leatherlungs*, *Tycoon*, *Julius*, *Redbird*, *Zara* and *Negrita*. *Julius* was the favorite against the field, and won cleverly; *Tycoon* being second. In jumping the second hurdle *Negrita* turned a somersault, and threw her rider, CASSIDY, on his head. He was taken up insensible and died shortly afterward. Time, 3:35¼. In the handicap mile-and-a-quarter race *Capt. Moore* came in first, *Enchantress* second, and *Local* third; but a claim of foul riding against the jockey of *Capt. Moore* was allowed, and *Enchantress* was declared the winner; time, 2:12¾. The mile-heat race was won by *Gen. McMahon*, beating *Redwing*, who won the first heat; *Clement*, who won the third heat, and *Wabershaw*, distanced in the first heat; time, 1:46¾, 1:48, 1:52¾ and 1:53¼. Every heat was closely contested. The fourth race was a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, for one mile, and was won by Mr. MORRIS' ch. c. *Boaster*, who beat the favorite, Mr. SANFORD'S *Northumberland*, easily, by two lengths; time, 1:41. *Kentucky's* match against time will not come off until Saturday, and a good track and a fine day is then required for its decision.

An action brought by C. V. S. ROOSEVELT and twenty-one others against C. W. Godard, Captain of the Port et al., was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge CLERKE, and the decision was reserved. The result is looked for with much interest, for the reason that this suit, will, to some extent, settle the right of private owners of wharves on both the East and North rivers, and will also determine whether the Legislature can convey the property of one person to another without an equivalent.

A motion was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge SUTHERLAND, which is of much interest to stockholders of incorporated companies. Mr. JAS. E. MUNSON and Mr. HARTSON, both stockholders in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are seeking the privilege of inspecting the Company's books. The Company being unwilling to permit such an inspection, application was made for a *mandamus* to compel it, which, after much argument, *pro* and *con.*, was granted.

Coroner SMITH held an inquest yesterday in Brooklyn in the case of Mrs. MARTHA WEBSTER, who died on Saturday last at her residence on the corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered to her by ROBERT M. KENNEDY, a drug clerk in the store of ELIZA BOYD, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict setting forth these facts, and KENNEDY was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The New-York College of Dentistry will commence the Term of 1867-8, this morning, at 8 o'clock. The usual introductory address to the students was delivered last evening by J. SMITH DODGE, Jr., M. D., D. D. S., at the rooms corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. ELEAZER PARMLY, M. D., F. C. D., President of the Faculty, presided. Remarks were also made by Rev. J. P. DUBYEA.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday three licenses were revoked. The counsel of the Board rendered his opinion that whenever any person is tried for violating the EXCISE LAW, before a Court of competent jurisdiction, and there acquitted, such verdict should be final, and this Board should not place the same person upon trial the second time for the same offence.

The Republican Judiciary Committee met at its headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, and made the following nominations: Judge of the Supreme Court, MURRAY HOFFMAN; Superior Court, ORLANDO L. STEWART and JOHN SEDGWICK; Common Pleas, long term, A. L. BROWN; short term, COOPER VAN VORST; Marine Court, J. S. RITTERBAND.

The New-York Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church met yesterday, and after a very long, animated and interesting debate, resolved not to give its consent to the proposition of the General Synod for the change of name from Reformed Dutch Church to Reformed Church. The vote was 26 against the change and 18 for it.

THOMAS LAMBERT was arraigned for trial yesterday, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon the charge of arson of the degree of murder, in having set fire to the boarding-house No. 66 Oliver-street on the morning of the 10th of August last. Three witnesses testified for the prosecution, after which the Court adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSELL. Three persons were tried by jury; one of them was convicted and the others acquitted. Three, also, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to State Prison for various terms.

A dispatch from J. F. CALDWELL, Secretary of the Howard Association in New-Orleans, was received in this City yesterday, announcing that the epidemic is declining, and no more funds need be collected for the sufferers there.

The Mozart Hall Judiciary Convention met last night and nominated Judge CLAUDIUS L. MONELL and THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Judges of the Superior Court, and A. OAKEY HALL for District Attorney. Other nominations will be made Saturday night.

Our Tax Bills for Next Year—The Reductions Expected.

The Treasury Department has recently closed its accounts for the last fiscal year, and is now engaged in preparing its annual reports for Congress. Within a few days we may have some definite information in regard to these reports. In the meantime we must rest satisfied with the general statement that the receipts of the Government exceed its expenditures, and that there is a large balance in the Treasury. The existence of this surplus on the credit side, the prosperity of the country generally, and especially the prospect of good crops, an abundant supply of raw materials of all kinds, and a profitable foreign and domestic trade for the coming year, warrant us in anticipating a reduction of taxation. To what extent and in what manner should this reduction be made?

By the act of July 13, 1866, a reduction of internal taxation to the amount of fifty millions of dollars was provided for. This reduction has been profitable both to the Treasury Department and to the people. It has tended to increase the revenue, and it has relieved many branches of domestic industry. The success of this experiment is the strongest reason for repeating it. The limit beyond which reduction of taxation ceases to be profitable has not yet been reached, and it is generally believed that we may venture in the same direction at least as far next year as we advanced during the present year lately closed. Fifty millions is the lowest amount which we hope to have taken off the burden of internal taxation, and perhaps a reduction of sixty or seventy millions in this item is not too much to expect.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimates for the year ending June 30, 1868, fixed the probable expenditures of the Government for all purposes at $350,000,000; the revenue was estimated to exceed this amount by about $100,000,000—a surplus which was to be divided about equally, one-half for the payment of the principal of the national debt and the other half for the reduction of taxation. The monthly reports of receipts and expenditures so far this year show, that these estimates are so nearly correct that they may be safely taken as the basis for the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The population and wealth of the country are growing so rapidly, and lower taxes tend so directly and powerfully to facilitate this growth, that we may confidently anticipate a reduction of taxes to the amount of at least $50,000,000 next year, and a reduction also of the principal of the national debt to the same amount. These estimates, however, are based upon the present defective system of collecting taxes. They suppose that the Government will continue to lose heavily through whisky and tobacco frauds. But if we proceed upon the supposition that these frauds can, and ought to be, prevented, we may calculate upon double the above-mentioned surplus available for the reduction of taxation. If we could depend upon getting two-thirds or one-half of the tax on spirits, instead of the present three-eighths, we might look forward to a reduction of taxes on other articles to the amount of from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars next year.

But the most important question for the immediate consideration of the public is the manner in which the proposed reduction is to be made. Fifty millions a year, more or less, is only a feather-weight upon the country. It is not its weight that oppresses us. It is the clumsy method in which it is fastened upon us that is most objectionable. It is like a grain of sand in the eye, or a splinter between the joints. It galls and irritates and weakens. To get rid of this nuisance, tax-payers must exert themselves, first in examining their own tax bills, with the view of discovering some means of reducing them, and next, in making known their wishes so forcibly that the authorities at Washington will be compelled to hear their complaints and to comply with their demands. Tax-payers have duties in this matter no less important than those of the Treasury Department. The whisky trade and the tobacco trade, and the cotton, woolen and iron manufacturers hardly need to be reminded of these duties. They are always ready and able to press their own claims for lighter burdens. They are organized; they have mouthpieces innumerable, and always clamorous, and they may therefore be left to take care of their own interests. The classes of tax-payers that really need to be urged to examine their tax bills are those without organization or representation—the stragglers from the great body of the tax-paying community. These classes are most exposed to the attacks of tax-collectors, and most injured by their attacks.

The industry of the country is really suffering more at the present time from the burden of taxes upon minor articles than from all the enormous frauds in the whisky and the tobacco trades. In the latter case, frauds are corrupting the public morals, undermining the Government, and robbing the Treasury to the amount of, perhaps, one hundred millions of dollars a year. But double this amount would not cover the damage done to the country by the thousand and one petty burdens upon minor departments of industry. Taxes upon limited trades and little articles are nails driven into the brains of industry; they strike directly at the sources of national prosperity. The first reform needed is a sweeping away of several hundred of the minor items on our tax lists. To obtain this important reform, however, the parties immediately interested ought to be as active as the associations for the encouragement of iron, woolen, whisky and tobacco manufactures. The minor industries require organization and agitation in order to be relieved of their burdens; and now is the time for beginning this work while the estimates for the next fiscal year are being prepared. On behalf of these industries, without an association or an organ to speak emphatically for themselves, we may express the hope that every tax on raw materials, native and imported; every tax on articles necessary to the national life, and every tax on the ornamental and the beautiful may be taken off before the burdens on debasing luxuries are reduced one cent.

Suffrage for the Blacks.

WADE HAMPTON adheres to the opinion he expressed some time since, that negroes in the Southern States should be recognized as citizens, and admitted to the suffrage. He believes that such a course would contribute largely to the peace and prosperity of the whole community. He thinks, however, that this should be done by the State and not by Congress, and that suffrage for both whites and blacks should be made to depend upon character and intelligence.

We do not doubt that the thinking men of the South generally concur in this opinion. There is much less of mere prejudice against the negro in the South than among certain classes in the North. Even before the abolition of Slavery, negroes were sure of better personal treatment from Southern people than from Northern. The South very naturally objects to *universal* negro suffrage, because they know very well that the great body of the negroes are utterly unqualified for it,—that they know nothing whatever of the questions which their votes may determine, and that they will inevitably become tools in the hands of demagogues. But there can be very little doubt that if Mr. LINCOLN had lived, or if the policy of reconstruction which he devised and favored had been carried out, negroes would have been allowed to vote in nearly if not quite all the Southern States, just as fast as they might have become qualified so to do. He himself recommended it, as did also Mr. JOHNSON when he succeeded to the office; and the general sentiment of the intelligent political leaders of the South was decidedly in favor of it. The shallow pretence that this is the "white man's government," and that none but white men should ever have any share in making the laws and choosing the rulers which all are required to obey, died with Slavery among all sensible and reflecting men, South as well as North; and it has been reserved for the Democratic Bourbons of the present day, to revive it and make it the basis of their political creed.

It ought to be remembered, moreover, that the adoption of universal negro suffrage, both in the District of Columbia and throughout the South, is due directly to the Democratic representatives in the last Congress. A large majority of the Republican Party decided in caucus against it; and when it was proposed in Congress to establish intelligence as a *qualification* for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, the Democrats voted with the extreme Radicals *against* it, and thus secured its defeat.

Universal negro suffrage, with a disfranchisement of the great body of the whites, forced upon the Southern States by military power, and leading in nearly all those States to the absolute supremacy of the negroes in the government, must of necessity be odious and intolerable to the white inhabitants. Even if forced to consent to it, such a step must implant in their minds the most bitter resentment toward those by whom the blow has been inflicted. Its direct tendency, moreover, is to array the blacks and whites against each other,—to make each feel that the other is his enemy, and thus to sow the seeds of future collisions and hatreds between the two races. If the work had been done by the people of those States themselves, the result would have been very different. That it must have been done sooner or later is certain. The negroes in all the Southern States are so numerous, the capital and industry of the South are so dependent upon them, that their admission to the suffrage would very soon become absolutely indispensable to the safety of Southern society; and the Southern whites would have consulted their own interests quite as much as those of the blacks, by bringing them in as rapidly as possible to the exercise of political power.

The violent and arbitrary manner in which Congress has seen fit to settle this question, is unquestionably one very powerful element in the recent reverses which the Republican Party has sustained in the Northern States. But we are glad to see that WADE HAMPTON and other Southern men of position and influence, have not changed their views on this subject. If the Southern States can be led to take wise and generous action on this matter, they will contribute very largely to the harmony of sentiment between the two sections which is so important to the welfare of both.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The Indian Peace Commission, of which Gens. SHERMAN and HARNEY are members, if it does not eventually succeed in satisfactorily arranging a permanent peace with the hostile Indian tribes, has accomplished some good already. The Commission had an advantage over all others which have preceded them of late, in the fact that they were authorized to offer to the various tribes some definite terms, and to bind the Government to the faithful fulfillment of them. Other Commissions have been sent out "to investigate," and while Indians were induced to come to their councils by the offer of presents, consisting mainly of guns and ammunition, finding that the Commissioners in reality had no authority to *do* anything, they listened to the messages from their "great father," and then returned to the plains to test their new guns upon the first passing stage coach or emigrant train.

Gen. SHERMAN'S Commission offers them permanent homes, the means of securing a livelihood, and an immediate prospect of improving their condition. The Indians with whom they have consulted have taken the matter under consideration, and are to return their answer at the council in November. They promised that meantime no depredations should be committed, and thus far they have kept their word. Since that council we have heard of no outrages on either stage coaches, emigrants, railroads, or road stations. Settlers have been undisturbed, and horses and mules have been safe from "stampedes." The Indians require but an ordinary amount of civil treatment to make them behave reasonably, and we doubt not that, if their authority is sufficient, the Commission will make friends of those tribes who have recently been such an annoyance on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Having put matters in trim for securing peace with the Northern Indians, the Commission is now hastening further south to hold a grand council with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, who are there assembled, and anxiously awaiting the Commissioners. These tribes have been brought in after much trouble and many promises, and are reported to be desirous to secure peace. They make their complaints of bad treatment and broken treaties, and now rely upon the new Commission to right their wrongs. They will be offered homes and support, the same as the other tribes were, and will doubtless be sensible enough to exchange their roving, irregular life, for comfortable houses and Government rations. Should they refuse this, however, the Peace Commission will have done some good in withdrawing, for a few weeks at least, so many hostile savages from the great lines of travel.

The Shipment of Breadstuffs to Europe —Our Ship-Building Interest.

The most authentic reports that we have of the harvest in England and the Continent of Europe are doubtless those which we receive through each week's returns of the shipments —eastward—of breadstuffs from this port. Since the harvest was gathered here, the exports have been increasing at a rate which clearly indicates a deficient harvest in the great consuming countries on the other side, especially in England.

During the past week we shipped—principally to British ports—12,517 barrels of flour, 174,971 bushels of wheat, 78,362 bushels of corn, and 35,031 bushels of rye. The bulk of the exportation, excepting only rye, has been to England. The demand clearly shows that the harvest—in Great Britain especially—is far below the average. As a consequence thereof freights have gone up with uncommon rapidity, doubling almost within the last six weeks. During the past seven days the exports of cotton, the bulk of which went to Liveryool, amounted to 2,402 bales, making the total shipments for the week $3,134,082.

The bare report gives indications of commercial health, or, at least, signs of a commercial revival which has been greatly longed for and sorely needed.

There is a drawback, in looking at these export figures, which our merchants should not overlook. About five-sixths of the exports to Great Britain are shipped in British vessels —a large proportion in British steamships. Why should this be so? There is surely something wrong in our protective system when, with a superabundance of shipbuilding materials, with the market for skilled labor overstocked, with all the appliances at our hand which should enable us to be the shipbuilders of the world, we stand to-day the lowest in enterprise, by long odds, among the great maritime nations. Go along the East River and look at or into the different shipyards. What is there doing? The scene is one of dreary desolation. On the Williamsburgh side there are, it is true, the nearly-completed steamships—splendid they are, no doubt—intended for the China trade. What else is there to be seen in the way of shipbuilding? Nothing, so far as our observation goes, except the repairing of a few tugs and river boats.

There must be something here which needs revision, whether the extreme protectionists see it or not. If we ship home produce and home manufactures from the port of New-York alone at the rate of three and a quarter millions a week, we ought to become to some reasonable extent our own carriers. We are not our own carriers now in any way at all commensurate with the growth of our commerce. We are building up a traffic with Japan, China, and the East generally, that we may fairly hope to control. But that is not at all certain, unless we look to the establishment of a tariff which, while giving a fair and reasonable protection to home industry, shall not cripple such interests as those of shipbuilding, which are so largely dependent upon the purchase of materials at a reasonable price. At present we are driving the business away from our own ports with an energy and persistency which is perfectly astounding. How much longer is this state of affairs to last?

The Republican Meeting.

The Republicans hold a meeting at Cooper Institute this evening to ratify the State nominations. Several eminent public speakers are announced, and special efforts will be put forth to make the meeting attractive and enthusiastic. We venture to remind them that the election in this State is not to be carried by words—by mere shoutings, nor by repeating the fine phrases and sounding forms which were so potent and so pertinent during the war. The war closed more than two years ago, and the people generally are aware of that fact. They want now something more than boasts of what the Republican Party *has* done in the past, however just and true those boasts may be. They look to that party for the restoration of the Union, and are getting a little impatient that it has not been sooner brought about. They are very tolerant;—their faith in the party which carried the country through the war is still strong, though a little shaken, perhaps, by some things it has done and some that it has not done;—and they will receive very gladly anything that tends to explain the delays and hindrances of the past, especially if it comes with promises and pledges for the future. Let the orators of to-night bear this in mind, and not waste their strength in words that may please the ears of those who hear them, but carry no conviction to the mind. The Republicans who have stayed at home in Pennsylvania and Ohio are men who *think*—men who are to be reasoned with, and not merely bellowed at.

The Commissioners of Emigration and Railroad Agents.

The management of affairs at the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot has become singularly mixed. The Commissioners, no doubt with the best intentions, passed a by-law several years ago which enabled the agents of various railroad and steamboat companies to have access to the emigrants in the building on their arrival from Europe. The object was to provide against the frauds practiced on new comers by crimps and "runners." The admission of these railroad agents was, in fact, a certificate of their trustworthiness. The experiment was fairly tested, and it was found that it did not work as it should have done. The agents —in some cases, at least—did not act justly. They charged more for inland passage-money than the tariff allowed. They made themselves exchange-brokers, and fleeced those who knew nothing about exchanging foreign coins for greenbacks; and they did, either with or without the connivance of minor officials at Castle Garden, things which were so entirely wrong that the Commissioners found it necessary to restrict their privileges. It seems that the matter is now under judicial investigation.

The agents of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads were recently refused admission to the Emigrant Depot. The managers of the companies concerned appealed to Judge BARNARD against this act of exclusion, and the Judge's *mandamus*, after a hearing of the evidence, compels the Commissioners to admit the agents—on the ground, as we understand it, that the Railroad Companies made contracts in Europe for the inland transportation of emigrants which they are bound to fulfill, and can only do so effectually by having conceded to them the privileges they have heretofore enjoyed at Castle Garden.

The legal view of the case may be fairly enough determined. What, however, will strike a great many people about the matter is this, that the concession to the agents was made unguardedly; that there should have been no general license given at all, except under guarantees which would insure real protection to emigrants against imposition. The Commissioners, doubtless, do their best to fill the trust faithfully; but it is clear that the system under which they exercise their functions requires a thorough overhauling.

MINOR TOPICS.

At the outbreak of the war, Dr. PERIGO predicted, in a letter to the TIMES, that diseases of the heart would become more numerous and fatal for many years than ever before in the history of the country—the reason being, of course, the feverish excitement of war times and the intensity of life in all classes of people. How far mortuary facts have borne out the Doctor's prophecy we do not know; but there is one form of death which, since the war, has increased its victims in an appalling ratio. This form is suicide. Never was there anything known in the past history of the country approaching the present frequency of suicides. Statistics corroborate the impression on this subject which the daily record of the newspapers creates. Now, the singular and noteworthy point is that in several European countries—and especially in France and Austria—the same fact of the prevalence of suicides after wars has been noted by careful observers. Here is food for reflection for those interested in social science.

It seems that Gen. GRANT has been called in again to settle some Southern railroad troubles, and that his old acquaintance, Gen. MAHONE, and others have invoked his aid to straighten out the affairs of the Southside and Virginia and East Tennessee roads. We cannot speak definitely about the other railroads, but with regard to the "Southside" Gen. GRANT is unquestionably an expert. He spent the best part of a twelve-month, three years ago, in examining into its condition, and at last got matters to suit him. Gen. MAHONE is now applying to the right quarter for assistance. Gen. GRANT is without doubt the greatest "railroad man" of modern times.

The recent elections seem to have had a very serious effect on the nerves of our Democratic brethren. They are making fools of themselves in a most extraordinary fashion, though it is quite fair to say the labor monopolists is not excessive. From the clamor and turmoil they manage to get up over their slight approach to a victory, one would suppose they had never before enjoyed such a thing as a political triumph; and indeed it is a long time since they have experienced that delight. But they are likely to pay dearly for their carnival if they allow themselves to be betrayed into such stupidity as they seem likely to commit. They apparently think they have everything their own way now, and can afford to bring their representative men to the front. FERNANDO WOOD is already sure of being elected Mayor, and VALLANDIGHAM is nominated for United States Senator by the jubilant Democrats of Cincinnati. Both were too coppery even for the Philadelphia Convention; but both seem to be high in favor with the Democratic Party just now.

The death of young CASSIDY at the hurdle race in Jerome Park yesterday threw a gloom over the whole day's races. We presume it will put an end to hurdle racing with the Jockey Club, at all events. It is at best a dangerous sport, and always inspires quite as much anxiety as interest with the spectators. In England, where almost everybody is trained to hunting and riding over fences and hedges, it is safer than here, where very few ever practice it at all; but even there one or two riders are killed or maimed at hurdle races and steeple chases every year.

We have the gratifying intelligence from New-Orleans that the yellow fever is declining, and the best evidence of the fact comes in the shape of a request to stop making collections of money in aid of the victims. They say they have enough to carry them through. The visitation of the epidemic has been exceedingly severe this year, but we are glad to say the benevolence of the North has been equal to the emergency. In all the large Northern cities very large sums of money, and of other things needed quite as much, have been promptly supplied, and very many nurses have volunteered to go to take care of the sick. Such things show very conclusively that all good feeling between the two sections has been by no means lost.

The Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of the resolution adopted by Congress in 1863, declaring that the object of the war was the preservation of the Union, and that, when this object should be accomplished, the war ought to stop, says that "this deceived the Southern people and *caused a cessation of the war.*" Nothing could be more shameless or offensive than such a declaration. The *Mercury* knows perfectly well that this resolution had nothing whatever to do with the cessation of the war. The South continued the war for more than two years after it was adopted, and stopped fighting only because their armies were scattered and they had nothing to fight any longer with. It is not easy to imagine what good any Southern journal hopes to accomplish by such glaring misstatements of the most notorious facts. Their only effect is to convince the people of the North that the spirit of the rebellion is as strong and as rampant as ever. And they have done infinite harm by giving the ultraists and radicals a show of warrant for their prolonged and bitter warfare upon the people of the South.

We suggest to Speaker COLFAX the propriety of making another speech, or writing another letter, or both. He was a little too fast and overshot the mark a little (a thing he is not apt to do) in committing himself so decidedly to the impeachment policy in Ohio. He must revise his opinions on that subject. He can do good service in this State to the Republican cause, and we hope his voice will be heard from on the stump:—but let him fall back a little on his customary caution and reserve. Quite possibly Senator CONKLING also might "take in a reef," without doing himself or the party any harm.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. BOUTWELL agrees with Mr. STEVENS in thinking that a bill must be at once passed by Congress, suspending all officers, (meaning thereby President JOHNSON,) on their being impeached; and also that negro suffrage must be imposed upon all the States by law. The *Republican* says that neither law can be passed, and that the only effect of bringing them forward will be to load down the Republican Party still further. It urges the policy of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, giving to Congress the control of the whole suffrage question, and says the entire Republican Party will unite in support of it. We doubt that.

Wouldn't it be well, in view of recent experiences, for the Republican managers to hold back the more frantic orators in the present campaign in this State? If we may believe the Republican papers of Ohio, this class of men did great damage to the Republican cause in that State. Hundreds were disgusted or terrified by their revolutionary ravings, and if they could not go over to the Democrats, at least refrained from giving their votes to measures which they feared. These men will do even more harm in the State of New-York in the present canvass, than they did in the West, and we believe we could name a dozen of them, who, if let loose among us for the next few weeks, would be the means of giving the State to the Democrats by a large majority.

We hope that the Government will exhibit something like perseverance and earnestness in finding out all about the counterfeit seven-thirty business. We trust that all interest in the matter will not cease as soon as the unfortunate brokers through whose hands the bonds passed, have been compelled to make good the sums to the Government. It is of the highest importance on many grounds, that the matter should be probed to the bottom, through all its ramifications and intricacies, and that the culprits should be caught, convicted, and receive such a punishment as will show that there is at least some danger in counterfeiting, when it is carried on upon such a scale as it has been in the present instance. And if there should ever be a conviction in the case, we earnestly trust that the President will not exercise his pardoning power upon it. We have had altogether too much of this already.

No harm came to the country yesterday from the Maryland militia. They did not, so far as the telegraph can be relied on, go outside of Baltimore, and our Washington dispatches make no mention of their appearance within sight of that city. As yesterday was the day their ravages were to begin, we may conclude that they wisely determined not to begin them. We shall keep an eye on their movements, however, until Congress meets in December, and after that time Congress itself will doubtless adopt means of self-preservation against their horrible designs.

A young and very pleasing Southern poet, Mr. HENRY TIMROD, who died in Charleston a few days ago, has had the misfortune of having a very foolish eulogy of his life and genius written by one of his admirers. The worst of it is that in the dearth of subjects to discuss, this flatulent obituary is being taken hold of by a large number of our contemporaries, who not only amuse themselves with its style, but ridicule the deceased poet himself, and all of his productions, because of the claims it puts forth for him. A great wrong is thus done to a very admirable and gentle verse-writer because of the bombastic nonsense of some silly admirer who sought to serve him, and from whom he might well have wished to be saved.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 15.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee did nothing on Maryland matters to-day beyond ordering the attendance of two witnesses from Baltimore and one from this city. It is not the intention of the Committee to take much evidence. Their report on this subject will embrace the law points rather than facts.

GEN. SICKLES.

The President has returned Gen. SICKLES' application for a court of inquiry to the War Department with his disapproval and his reasons therefor, the principal one of which is that Gen. SICKLES has already appealed for redress to the bar of public opinion, and if he was to order a court of inquiry it would simply be giving him another hearing. If not satisfied with the verdict of the public, the President intimates he may demand a Court-Martial. As the public has pretty generally sustained Gen. SICKLES, it is not likely that he will ask any further vindication at the hands of the President.

THE MARYLAND MILITIA.

Persons who went to Baltimore to-day to see the Maryland militia parade report that the affair passed off very tamely. The troops were out in full battalions, and the parade was very handsome, but there was a great lack of enthusiasm, and no boisterous manifestations of disapprobation. One regiment cheered for the President, which was responded to by another regiment cheering for Congress. On the whole, the Baltimore people looked complacently on their well-dressed and showy army with the unpleasant reflection generally that it was a very costly bauble of no practical use.

THE METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.

The opposition to the Metropolitan Revenue Board has received a serious check in the firm stand taken in its favor by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MCCULLOCH declares his intention of upholding the Board so long as he can control it and keep it employed in the work for which it was created—that is, exacting the collection of the revenue; but as soon as it passes so far from his control as to be used for political purposes, he will abolish it altogether.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIANS.

Another installment of hungry Pennsylvania Democratic politicians arrived here to-day. They are regular cormorants, and are bent on getting their pay for their great labors during the late election.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT left this evening for Annapolis to be absent a day or two.

Gen. KILPATRICK, Minister to Chili, has sent in his resignation of his position in the army, which is that of Captain in the First Artillery. His brevet rank is that of Major-General. This is the third time he has tendered it, and it will now be accepted.

Members of Congress are beginning to make their appearance here in quest of apartments for the Winter. Most of them made arrangements with a view of permanent occupancy.

Gen. KETCHAM, of New-York, was here to-day; also, Congressman MERCUR.

Senator SUMNER will not occupy his new house on Lafayette-square in consequence of Mrs. SUMNER'S absence in Europe, and he has taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. RAYMOND on Sixth-street.

Speaker COLFAX has taken the residence on Lafayette-square and Sixteen and a Half-street, formerly occupied by Postmaster-Gen. DENNISON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

THE PASHA OF TUNIS.

The Turkish Ambassador, BLACQUE BEY, presented Gen. HUSSEM PASHA, of Tunis, to the President to-day. During the interview Mr. BLACQUE took occasion to remind the President that, in his address when he had the honor to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, that Mr. BLACQUE remarked that there was somewhat of a similarity in the institutions of the two countries, and it now afforded him much pleasure in presenting the General, if for no other reason than to prove the correctness of his assertion, adding that the General was formerly a Caucasian slave, and by his own exertions and merit had risen to his high position as General in the Turkish army.

The President said he was much pleased to receive the visit and to extend to Gen. HUSSEM a cordial welcome. He was gratified to know that in Turkey, as in this country, no matter how humble a man's position, he

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

In addition to the ever-memorable "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" and suite, Mr. BATEMAN announces the opening of a dramatic season at the French Theatre, during which the best works of the best authors will be presented by a company engaged and brought from Paris for the special purpose. The opening night is announced for Tuesday next, the 22d inst., and the initial performance will consist of "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." This piece will present Mons. LA ROCHE as *Maxime* and Mlle. DEBORAH as *Marguerite*, supported by the members of the *corps dramatique*, announced in Mr. BATEMAN'S advertisements. Report speaks highly of Mons. LA ROCHE as being an admirable juvenile actor and comedian, and as one of the most promising young artists of the present day. The same flattering opinion is expressed of Mlle. DEBORAH, and the other members of the company are known and recognised artists. Mr. BATEMAN has embarked in this and in his operatic enterprise a large amount of time and money, and we shall be pleased if the result of the French dramatic season equals that of the operatic one, which has, so far, been brilliant beyond expectation. The pieces named in Mr. BATEMAN'S list include the most recent works of the French dramatists.

The dramatic season will include every Tuesday and Saturday evening and Wednesday afternoon performances, and the operatic nights will be Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and Saturday afternoons. This order of affairs commencing next week, the first operatic *matinée*, after to-morrow's, taking place on Saturday, Oct. 26, while the first dramatic *matinée* will not commence until Wednesday, Oct. 30. The season for stockholders' subscriptions is therefore extended until Saturday, Oct. 19, and seats can be secured for single nights and for the season by the general public at the Theatre, or at the various offices for that purpose.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Registry—Number of Voters Enrolled in New-York and Brooklyn Yesterday.

The Inspectors of the several polls in this City and Brooklyn concur in the statement that remarkable apathy exists among the people in regard to registration. Many imagine that a new registration is unnecessary. They are mistaken. To-day is the last opportunity offered, and voters will understand that if they have not *this* year placed their names on the list, their ballots will be declined at the coming election.

The following was the result in all the Wards throughout this City yesterday:

Wards.	Votes.	Wards.	Votes.
First	464	Thirteenth	698
Second	112	Fourteenth	1,134
Third	191	Fifteenth	782
Fourth	775	Sixteenth	1,426
Fifth	730	Seventeenth	1,970
Sixth	970	Eighteenth	1,487
Seventh	1,180	Nineteenth	1,512
Eighth	917	Twentieth	2,526
Ninth	1,254	Twenty-first	1,402
Tenth	803	Twenty-second	1,692
Eleventh	2,257		
Twelfth	867	Total	25,048

These figures are remarkably low. The total number of voters registered last year was 122,142. The books of registration will be open to-day.

The following is a full return of the vote registered in the several Wards of Brooklyn yesterday:

Wards.	Votes.	Wards.	Votes.
First	432	Eleventh	454
Second	310	Twelfth	874
Third	438	Thirteenth	579
Fourth	353	Fourteenth	730
Fifth	1,190	Fifteenth	693
Sixth	1,061	Sixteenth	840
Seventh	451	Seventeenth	537
Eighth	751	Eighteenth	229
Ninth	749	Nineteenth	488
Tenth	9	Twentieth	688
	1,040		
Total			12,896

The Republican Judiciary Convention—Nominations for Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Marine Courts.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met at its headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening. The Convention was called to order by Mr. JOHN FITCH, and Mr. G. T. HAWES was elected President.

Two sets of delegates appeared from the Twenty-first District, but those headed by Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM were admitted.

On motion of Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, MURRAY HOFFMANN was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Judges of the Superior Court, and the following names were proposed: Ex-Judge E. B. Cowles, Orlando L. Stewart, Edgar Ketchum, Wm. W. Phelps, John H. White, Henry A. Lapaugh, John Kellogwick and T. J. Athlian.

Ex-Judge COWLES declined the honor done him. He said it was quite unlikely that any candidate named by the Convention could be elected and besides, as he was a member of the Convention, it would not look well to put him up as a candidate.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for two candidates for Judges of the Superior Court, and on the first ballot Mr. ORLANDO L. STEWART received 34 votes, Judge COWLES 54, JOHN SEDGWICK 37, and Mr. WHITE 29.

Mr. STEWART was therefore declared to be the choice of the Convention, and for the remaining Judgeship, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK was nominated by acclamation.

On motion nominations for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, long and short term, were then made.

For the long term, Mr. AUGUSTUS L. BROWN was nominated by acclamation.

A ballot was then had for a candidate for the short term, Mr. COOPER VAN VORST receiving 83 votes and Mr. J. D. CULVER 53.

Mr. VAN VORST was therefore declared to be the choice of the Convention.

For Judge of the Marine Court, J. S. RITTERBAND was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Mozart Judiciary Convention—Nominations for Judges of the Superior Court Lead for District-Attorney.

The Mozart Hall Judiciary Convention met last evening at the building in Broadway, near Twelfth-street. Mr. GEORGE SHEA occupied the chair, and Messrs. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., and S. B. NOBLE acted as Secretaries.

The Committee of Five reported that they had waited upon Judge CARDOZO and learned from him that he accepted the nomination of the Convention with great pleasure, and gave them to understand that the course he had pursued heretofore would be pursued by him in future, if elected.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD reported in behalf of the Committee of Twenty-two. They had taken into consideration the subject of nominations, and reached a partial conclusion. He was requested to state preliminarily that the Committee felt conscious of the great importance of the nominations—important not only as respected the welfare of the organization, but as respected the gravity of the places which were to be filled. The Committee considered the necessity of placing before the people men not only who would command their influence, but who would also secure party support and confidence; and in doing so the Committee had discarded all personal feeling. The nominations thus far had been responded to very generally by the public, and their opponents had been seriously embarrassed by the strong ticket put forth. As instructed by the Committee he would present as candidates for the Superior Court Judge CLAUDIUS L. MONELL, the present incumbent, and Judge THOMAS A. LEGGETT; and for District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL.

After some complimentary remarks by Mr. WOOD regarding the candidates, they were unanimously declared nominated.

A Committee of five, consisting of Edward B. Heath, Solomon B. Noble, Jr., John McCool, Gunning S. Bedford, jr., and Judge Thomas Kivlen, was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen and notify them of their nomination.

Mr. WOOD announced that there were three Judges yet to be nominated—two for the Court of Common Pleas to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Judge CARDOZO and the expiration of Judge BRADY'S term, and one for the Marine Court—and that the Committee desired an extension of time to consider the subject.

The Convention adjourned till Saturday night, at which time the other nominations will be made.

Second Judicial District.

We are requested to call attention to the meeting of the Second District Judicial Convention on Thursday, not Wednesday as stated in the *Tribune*, in the General Term room, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, noon.

First Senatorial District—Republican Convention.

A Convention of Republican delegates from the First Senatorial District—comprising the Counties of Richmond, Queens and Suffolk—assembled at Jamaica yesterday forenoon. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the Convention was organized by the election of GILBERT SAYRES, of Queens, as President, and Dr. FERNY, of Richmond, as Secretary. The organization completed, an adjournment took place until Wednesday next. This action of the Convention was taken with a view of awaiting the result of the Democratic Convention, which will be held on Friday next, pursuant to adjournment. At its first meeting, the latter body exhibited a want of harmony.

Assembly Nominations by the McKeon Democracy.

The meeting of the Conventions of the McKeon Democracy for Assembly nominations, were duly announced to take place in the various Assembly Districts last evening, but on inquiry it was found that very few meetings were held at the places announced, and at most places where meetings were held, adjournments were had for the purpose of awaiting future action on the part of MOZART and Tammany.

In the First District, CHARLES MOORE was nominated.

In the Second District no nomination was made, the Convention adjourning to Monday next.

In the Third District, DANIEL O'RIELLY was nominated.

In the Fourth District the Convention adjourned to Friday next.

In the Sixth District, FREDERICK ZIMMER was the nominee.

In the Eighth District the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

In the Twelfth District the Convention adjourned to Tuesday next.

In the Fourteenth District the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

In the Sixteenth District the Convention also adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

In the Seventeenth District, FREDERICK H. FLAGG was nominated.

Ninth Senatorial Democratic Convention.

This Convention met at White Plains yesterday. Mr. C. B. BUDD was chosen Chairman, and on the informal ballot WILLIAM CAULDWELL, of Morrisania, had 15 votes; Mr. SUTHERLAND, of White Plains, 5, and JAS. S. HARING, of Rockland, 5. On the formal ballot Mr. CAULDWELL was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous amid great enthusiasm. The nominee accepted in an eloquent speech, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

Officers to be Elected in Brooklyn.

There have been many incorrect statements concerning the officers to be chosen in Brooklyn at the coming election. The following is an official list: Mayor; Justices of the Peace in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts; Aldermen in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards; Supervisors in the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards; Constables in the wards that choose Supervisors. The terms of the present incumbents expire on the 31st day of December next.

Brooklyn Republican General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last night at the rooms No. 9 Court-street, the President, E. L. SANDERSON, in the chair. The roll was called and the minutes read, after which a resolution was adopted providing for the holding of a mass meeting on the evening of the 24th inst., at the new rooms of the Committee over the new Post-office, for the purpose of celebrating the opening of them.

Republican Nomination in the Ninth Senatorial District.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1867.

The Republican Union Senatorial Convention of this District, (Orange and Sullivan Counties) held here yesterday, nominated Hon. E. M. MADDEN for Senator by a unanimous vote. Mr. MADDEN declined the nomination, and Hon. H. B. LOW was then nominated for the position which he has held acceptably for the past six years.

Democratic Nominations in Hudson County, N. J.

A Democratic County Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of Sheriff and three Coroners was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. The prominent candidates for the nomination of Sheriff were JOHN H. MIDMER, of Bergen, and Hon. JAMES LYNCH, of Jersey City. The friends of both parties claimed to have the requisite number of delegates, and considerable feeling in the matter prevailed. The Convention was organized by the election of CHRISTOPHER D. MILLS as Chairman, and Aldermen W. KNIGHT and ROBERT DUFFY, of Jersey City, as Secretaries. There was no contention in relation to the admission of delegates. The Convention then proceeded to make nominations. On the first formal ballot JOHN H. MIDMER received 31 votes, and JAMES LYNCH 21 votes. As soon as the result was ascertained there was applause by MIDMER'S friends and groans by some of his opponents, followed by cheers by the Midmer party. The Coroners were renominated as follows: PATRICK WARREN, of Jersey City; JOHN WHITE, of Hoboken, and CORNELIUS SHEPPARD, of HARRISON Township. After the appointment of a County Executive Committee, the Convention adjourned.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Butler County Democracy Nominate Him for the United States Senate—He Accepts.

The Democrats of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, held a large meeting on Saturday evening to rejoice over the results of the recent elections. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was introduced to the audience, and just at that moment a gentleman came forward and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, In the name of 2,090 majority for THURMAN, given by the Democracy of Butler County, That, having conquered the two heretofore Radical Senatorial Districts we traced in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and carried the Counties of Butler and Montgomery, by unprecedented majorities, upon the issue of the election of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM to the Senate of the United States, we hereby unanimously recommend his nomination and election as the successor of BENJAMIN F. WADE.

The resolution was adopted, three cheers were given, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM spoke. After saying that he was content to leave the question of the Senatorship with the people and their representatives, being confident that the verdict already given by the people would be sanctioned and indorsed by the Democratic majority in the Legislature, he alluded to the object of the present meeting, and said:

We are here to rejoice that upon the direct question made in Ohio, of elevating the negro to political, and, as I have always argued, to social equality, we have met the enemy and *defeated them upon this platform*, by, I think, at least 100,000 majority. Thank God, we have in part, almost in whole, *a white State*. Upon the question, I mere candidates for office, and upon the issue of negro suffrage, *Ohio is white all over*. It is vain for Republicans to talk of reviving this question. First, we have a Democratic Legislature. Next, they never will, to the age of eternity, find two-thirds of the Legislature of Ohio to submit the question again to the popular vote. It is dead forever, and let us rejoice, not merely as Democrats, but as citizens; for I am here first to thank (I don't know whether they precisely deserve it, but let us accept the day of small things) these Republicans who were inconsistent enough to vote for their ticket composed of men *in favor of negro suffrage, and yet to vote by tens of thousands against the amendment itself*. In the period of our good humor, let us be joyful and thank them for even that. I am here, though, especially to thank that large multitude of Republicans everywhere—and I am told that even in Butler County they are numerous—who voted the entire white man's Democratic ticket. They did well; they acted consistently; they did their duty nobly. They had said for years that whenever the Republican Party proclaimed itself the advocate of negro suffrage and equality, they not only would vote against the proposition, but they would abandon the party and unite with the Democracy; and nobly and gallantly these men redeemed their pledges. There are hundreds of them all over Ohio. Let us to these men who, at this day, have stepped forward and abandoned the Republican Party organization, extend the right hand of fellowship. The noble army of white men welcomes them, not in this contest only, which is over, but in that grand struggle for the Consutution and the Union which is pending in 1868. It is but justice that these men should have this tribute of praise. I know of no better place than this to render it; and I know of no man who has a better right to speak on this question than I have. But, my Republican friends, the question is not over. True, negro suffrage and equality is dead forever in Ohio; but it still survives as a pending issue in the South, and the Republican Party stands committed to introduce not negro equality, but negro supremacy throughout the South, and to establish the domination of the African race in ten of the once sovereign States of this Union; to deliver them over to the control of that race, so that not only in the Senate and House of Representatives of the several States, not only in every county and every State in the South, but in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, negro Senators and negro Representatives may be found taking their seats as the equals of the white men who sit in those chambers. There are other issues that are still pending, because we are just commencing the Presidential campaign of 1868. It is a great mistake to suppose this is the end. It is only the beginning. I accept the declaration of the Republican candidate for Governor, presumed to be elected Governor, made last night, that the currency, bond-taxation and tariff questions, are still in issue. From my own observation throughout the State, I am satisfied that *these issues accomplished more in securing accessions to the Democracy from the Republican ranks, than even the great question of negro suffrage*, and I gladly accept the advice that they are to be continued as a question in the next political campaign.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We have achieved, as I have said, one of the most signal triumphs in political annals, and now, if the Democratic Party is wise, it will consolidate its power. It has endured from the beginning of the Government. It has passed through trials and ordeals which would have crushed any other party. It has so done because it is the party of principle. Now and then bad men, dishonest men, in seasons of prosperity have entered that party, it may be, and embarrassed it; the people have rebuked them; but it returned to principle at last, and it triumphed. It is now in power, and can make itself the controlling element of political domination for a century to come. If it is wise, it will be firm, determined and resolute, looking not to policy, but consulting only principle; and, with all this, it will combine wisdom and moderation. Above all will the Democracy, if it would continue in power, if it would be true to itself, consult *political justice*, for I say to you, my friends, *that no party which violates the great, sure principles of justice can long survive*. It was the neglect of that that struck the fatal blow to the Republican organization. It sought legislation, office, patronage, power and plunder for party purposes, and the people rebuked it.

CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

If one thing above all others be settled by the history of the country for the past six years, it is that the people of the United States at first believed that the war could restore the Union and maintain the Constitution. I did not. But, furthermore, if anything else is settled absolutely, it is that this people honestly, truly, faithfully, sincerely and patriotically supported the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the sole purpose of restoring the Union and maintaining the Constitution and the Federal authority over the States that attempted to secede. After the war had terminated in success, so far as the overthrow of the Confederate power was concerned, the people, the masses who made up the Republican Party at that period, trusted their own party with the work of reconstruction. They did right. They gave it for experiment two and a half years. They trusted it as no other party ever trusted its leaders, except it may be the Democratic Party. They said you have triumphed in crushing the military power of the South, now restore the Union and make good your declarations that the States should be restored with all their equality or rights to the Union—Slavery, it may be, excepted. For two and a half years they trusted the leaders of this party, and last Fall, with a determination, yea, a bitterness of purpose not equaled throughout the war, they rushed to the rescue of this party and gave it a new lease of power. They elected another Congress with the purpose that the Union should be restored, and that the Southern States, which they had said should be whipped back into the Union, should again take their places. That party abused power, and violated its obligations, and it was but natural that a just, and honest, and righteous people *should unite with the Democratic Party* in administering a just rebuke. They have done it. That is the secret, Republican leaders, of the great Democratic victories we have achieved, and it is the secret of the grander victories yet to come. The masses of the people intend that liberty shall revive. They mean that the Constitution shall be maintained as their fathers made it. They are resolved that the old Union shall be restored. That is the significance, I repeat to-night, of these great victories of ours.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

My friends, this great problem of the negro remains, and it will remain for fifty years to come. One of the reasons why *I opposed the war was, because I believed, if successful, it would end in the abolition of Slavery*, and that we should then have three millions of negroes thrown into politics to confound it for ages, as it is doing to-day. Human ken cannot penetrate the dark mysteries of that problem. One thing I believe. In 1821 THOMAS JEFFERSON said that if any one thing, in God's providence, was settled in the future, it was the abolition of Slavery; and, on the other hand, if any other thing was settled, it was that the two races could not exist in harmony, and that the only solution of the problem was in the deportation or extermination of the negro race. You cannot mingle those races. You cannot make them one, as you have made every other race that has been brought into America—all of the same kindred blood in the beginning. For that reason, I say that the final result must be a war of races. But I forbear the further discussion of this question.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Causes of the Ohio Defeat.

From the Cleveland Leader.

What are the causes of this reversal—this loss of 40,000 Union majority—this annihilation of a Union majority of nearly two to one in the Legislature? We frankly confess that the great cause of Union loss was *the commitment of the Union Party to negro suffrage*. Much must be allowed, doubtless, to the thorough organization of the Democratic Party, and to its incessant work. Every Democratic vote in the State was polled, and every waverer was reached and plied with every possible argument. Something must be charged, also, against the comparative inefficiency of our own State Central Committee, who were very slow about getting to work and made many omissions and blunders. Something, again, must be laid to the violence and indiscretions of some Union speakers. We think that *the Union Party would have polled three or four thousand more votes if Senator Wade had been kept quiet, and Senator Chandler, of Michigan, had stayed at home*. The general and prevalent idea among the more ignorant Germans, too, that the Republican Party was in some way committed to an anti-lager-beer policy, contributed somewhat to our losses. But, after all, *the great weight which bore down our party was the negro*. The returns of the election demonstrate that the prejudice of color is yet strong in Ohio and in the Republican Party, and wherever it was the strongest we find the Democratic gains the largest.

Impeachment and Other Vagaries.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial—(Ashley's District.)

A contemporary suggests that the Republican Party retrieve its recent defeats by removing President JOHNSON, as they did those of 1862 by the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN from the command of the army. It thinks that would be an effectual remedy, and secure victory next year. Our own view is that *the less said about impeachment and similar schemes the better for the Republican Party and country*. How much such disorganizing objects have had to do in disgusting Union men and encouraging their opponents, we are not able to state, but there can be no question that *they have in both ways contributed to the deplorable results* of Tuesday's elections. There is a limit to human patience, and there is a point beyond which party lines cannot be depended upon to hold men, which *impeachers have passed*. We have very little idea that their voices will be heard next Winter on that subject. There are a plenty of objects on which their efforts may be bestowed with more profit to the country and to the party.

If the Republicans are to retain political power, they must *give* the country assurance that *the wild and disorganizing schemes of a few impracticable individuals are not the policy of the party*. The time has gone by when a few reckless, ambitious men can jump the party coach, seize the lines, and by the mere application of the lash, drive as their caprices or interest may dictate. That policy has broken down, and *if not abandoned will break the party down*. Hereafter candidates, to be acceptable to the people, must have some more substantial merits than the fact that *they are more violent in their invective or extreme in their professions than anybody else*. Passion and ambition have ruled long enough. Other influences are now demanded, and unless they prevail in the Union Party, its hold on the popular favor will be lost.

Gen. Grant in Philadelphia.

The resolution adopted at the meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening, at which a Grant club was formed, was as follows:

"*Whereas*, we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, for the successful termination of the war of the rebellion, by his crowning success in the capture of Richmond, and of ROBERT E. LEE and the rebel army under his command, *And whereas*, the people of the United States have never had an adequate opportunity to evince their strong appreciation for their gallant leader. *And whereas*, the time has arrived to place before the Republican Party and their fellow-citizens a candidate for the President of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That having entire confidence in the wisdom, sound judgment, decision and patriotism of the great soldier of the age, we do nominate Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as our candidate for President."

One hundred and ten names were signed to the roll of the club.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Tuesday evening says that the returns of the vote for Supreme Judge in that State have been carefully corrected, and the footings up are as follows:

For Sharswood, Democrat	189,711
For Williams, Republican	188,878
Sharswood majority	833

The official majority will not vary much from this. The total vote will be very much smaller than that of last yera.

The Effect of Tuesday's Elections.

From the Baltimore American.

The elections of Tuesday have accomplished great good, as the result will induce great caution and perfect harmony among the Republicans of Congress, who will run no risk of a possible defeat next Fall in the effort to gratify anyone's personal ambition, or to carry out the crotchets of this or that wing of the party. They insure a Republican Party Presidential platform on which all who sympathised with the Union cause during the rebellion will be likely to rally, and Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, whose names alone will prove towers of strength among the masses. Republican Party individual jealousies, bickerings, idiosyncracies and luke-warmness will vanish under the lessons of these elections, so that the party's policy and acts, from the meeting of Congress until the Presidential election, will be such as to insure victory on that occasion.

The Real Need of the South.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 9.

We should not do our duty to the people of these Southern States did we not warn them again and again that no political revolution which is possible, however favorable it may seem, can do them a hundredth part of the good which would come from a devotion of the whole of their time and thought to productive industry. As the election returns show us now a Conservative reaction, hundreds, if not thousands, will think they see before them a return at once of that seeming prosperity in which the opening of the war found us. But as that was based on a mortgage of half the valuable lands of our State, on a ruinous high taxation to meet unreasonable salaries and expenditures of public officers so this if it should induce men to hope for a return of credit, and the loose and risky agriculture which prevailed under it, will be a misfortune, rather than a blessing. What we need is greater prosperity—a prosperity which is out of debt and which never goes abroad to supply its necessities. We can have it if we will strive for it. Capital will then come to us, not to be loaned to men that they may speculate in possible crops, but to be invested in cotton and woolen mills, in agricultural implement factories, in foundries, in shoemaking, in building houses more cheaply, and in the purchase of land for more dense, accurate and careful agriculture and fruit growing. Let us invite immigration by showing that we, the white men of the South, can cultivate the soil and raise something else besides cotton. Then will our country speedily fill up. Such a spirit of industry and economy among ourselves is vastly more needed, and will be vastly more advantageous to us than any political victory which is either possible or could be asked for.

Fourth Military District—Modification of Gen Ord's Order for the Elections.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
VICKSBURGH, MISS., Oct. 2, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 18.—The following modifications of the method of conducting the ensuing election, as promulgated in General Orders No. 31, current series, from these Headquarters, are adopted and published to the Boards of Registrars concerned, for their guidance in the election at the following precincts, to wit: Vicksburgh, Warren County; Natchez, Adams County; Columbus, Lowndes County; Jackson, Hinds County; Yazoo City, Yazoo County; Aberdeen, Monroe County; Canton, Madison County; Hernando, DeSoto County; Grenada, Yalobusha County; Brandon, Rankin County; Meridian, Lauderdale County; Port Gibson, Claiborne County, and Lexington, Holmes County—all of Mississippi; and Little Rock, Pulaski County; Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas. These precincts will be omitted from the count of the whole number of precincts to be divided amongst the registrars, as prescribed in General Orders No. 31, and each member of the respective Boards of Registrars from the counties will, with his judge and clerk, open a poll in the precinct during the election, making three (3) polls for the town. The time and places of holding such polls in the precinct will be determined by the Board when it meets, as directed in paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 31, and will be selected with a view of furnishing the greatest facility to the voters in casting their votes. The elections will continue two (2) days, one day for the white voters and one for the colored, of which due notification will be given by the Boards. The clerks of election for the counties in which these precincts are situated should be required by the registrars to make two additional copies (to be certified by the Board as correct) of the revised precinct book for use at these polls. The name of either clerk of election in the precinct, written or stamped in red ink across the face of a certificate of registry, will be the check against duplicate voting on the same certificate.

The election returns in these precincts will be consolidated by the Commissioners of Election at the end of the second day's voting, and forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The South Carolina Planters, and the Freedmen—Order from Gen. Scott.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—To regulate the division of crops, where freed-people are working for a share thereof, and to protect both the employer and employes from the injurious results arising from the practice of some persons in buying the crops in small quantities from the freedmen, paying therefor a mere pittance of their market value, whereby many of the freed-people are left impoverished, it is ordered:

That where freed-people are working plantations for a share of the crop, the owner of the land will furnish the necessary buildings in which to store the cotton—making a separate apartment for each person employed—where his or her cotton can be securely stored until all the crop is gathered, when it will be divided, either before or after it is ginned, as the parties may agree. The outer door of the building will be fastened by lock, and the key placed in charge of some person in whose honesty all have confidence. The cotton can be weighed as it is stored, that all may know the amount of cotton picked each day.

No person will sell or in any way dispose of any part of the crops, where the owner of the land has a share, until after a division is fairly made, but the parties may divide at any time they may mutually agree upon, and when they cannot agree and no officer or agent can be present, they may choose a person in whom they have confidence to make a division and settlement.

In all cases officers and agents will render every assistance in their power to prevent unfairness or dishonesty, and will see that accounts between employers and employes for labor or advances of provisions or money be justly arranged before either of the parties disposes of their respective shares of the crop.

A strict obedience to these instructions will be required.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. R. K. SCOTT.

Conflict of Civil and Naval Jurisdiction in Maine.

A letter from Portsmouth, N. H., 14th inst., to the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

"Some time in August three young Irish boys eloped from their father's home in Lowell, and concealing themselves in a freight car, were taken to Boston. There they were discovered by a fellow who plied them with liquor, kept them over night, and the next day brought them to Portsmouth, where he shipped them on board the United States receiving ship *Vandalia*, into the naval service, after instructing them to give a false statement as to their ages and parents, for which service he received $20 from the boys' wages. The parents of these boys applied to the Navy Department for their discharge, but it was refused. The *Vandalia* lying on the Maine side of the Piscataqua, Mr. JOHN MCCAREY, father of one of the boys, applied to Judge TAPLEY, of Maine for a writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve his son from the custody of the commander of the *Vandalia*. Judge TAPLEY granted the writ, and after a hearing, which showed the enlistment to have been without the father's consent, and the boy to be 17 years of age, gave a learned and elaborate opinion on the questions presented in the case, and ordered the boy to be discharged. In the meantime, the Chief of the Bureau of Recruiting for the Navy ordered the commander of the *Vandalia* not to give up the recruit, who had returned on board, while Judge TAPLEY considered certain questions raised by the answer of the Captain, and the Secretary of the Navy also ordered him to be held, despite the decision of the Court. The opinion of Judge TAPLEY, which has been published in the Biddeford *Journal*, and occupies three columns in that paper, was sent to the Secretary. The Cabinet at Washington voted that the Secretary was right; but the Attorney-General found that the Judge's opinion was sound law, and the Secretary acted at fault. The Department has rescinded the orders to pay no attention to any decision of the State Courts, and have since discharged the boy, who on Saturday left the naval service.

An Important Difference.

I have had one of your machines about six months. It has never been out of order; and I have never broken a needle. The Wilcox & Gibbs is unlike all other Sewing Machines in most respects—*and one in particular: It is always ready to do its duty after being idle any length of time*; which I know is not the case with other machines.—*Mrs. N. J. Tolman, Canandaigua, N. Y., May 13, 1867.*—*Adv.*

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Fine Taste in Perfumes is one of the

most unmistakable signs of genuine refinement and a poetic temperament. Hence, all who desire to rank among those who profess these gifts use the peerless floral extract derived from the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, having closed his office in Boston, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., for Warts, Wens, Moles, Moth, Freckles, Comedones, (black worms,) and all pimply eruptions and scaly disquemations on the face or other parts of the body, including all cutaneous diseases of the head, inducing loss of hair or premature grayness. No charge for consultation.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of

Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of

the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

All the Fancy Furs

At common sense prices.
At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

All the Fashions of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and infants' Hats,

grouped in one immense establishment. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and

all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. LACHARIE, No. 780 Broadway.

Warranted Cure all Skin Diseases; also

Gray Hair, Baldness. Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place, 30 years' practice.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway,

the most elegant wedding cards, cards, &c., in the City.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. { GORHAM MFG Co } Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

"The Sweetest Thing in Life" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is PLANTATION BITTERS, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, at half the price.

Beautiful Hair.—Many years in chemical experiments has resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivaled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby restoring gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON. No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

A.—Stylish Hats at popular prices.—BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Gobelin Tapestry of Rare and Curious Design.
Window galleries of walnut wood and polished steel, can be seen at

WALRAVEN'S, No. 668 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FULLER—HOWE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, HORACE W. FULLER to MARY SCHERMERHORN, daughter of Robert S. Howe, Esq.

JENKINS—MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the Lafayette-av. Church, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, WM. L. JENKINS, Jr., to MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Robert Murray, Jr.

MORGAN—CANFIELD.—At Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. U. Mervin, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY H. MORGAN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNA, eldest daughter of Isaac W. Canfield, Esq. No cards.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

ROWE—SEITZINGER.—On Monday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Is

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE NOV. 1,
CASHED IN GOLD.

REGISTERED INTEREST BOUGHT ON LIBERAL TERMS.
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110½	111	Gold	143¾	143¾
Coupon, 1881.....	111½	111¾	June '65, 7.30.....	104½	104¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	103	104	July, '65, 7.30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coup'n, '62..	108¼	108½	Oct., comp'd'a, '65	119	
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108½	Dec., comp'd'a, '64	118¾	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅜	108½	May, comp'd'a, '65	117⅜	117½
5-20C. (2 Jan.&July	106⅜	106½	Aug., comp'd'a, '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	106⅜	106½	Sep., comp'd'a, '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Reg	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., comp'd'a, '65	115⅜	115¾
10-40 Cou.....	106⅛	106⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sizes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated mortgage Company of 725 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles of road for the past year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. C. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

$20,000.

A manufacturing business of a most desirable kind for sale, giving the purchaser exclusive control of a business, the present demands of which will now net $1,000 per week. This is a chance of many. Such parties who can invest the above capital are invited to call and obtain the full particulars, of FRENCH, BROOKS & CO., No. 814 Broadway, New-York, or address by letter. A personal interview is preferred.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment. WM. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed to issue three per cent. Certificates as authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of the Compound Interest Notes maturing in the months of October and December next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing notice the Compound Interest notes therein mentioned will now be received at this office, and certificates issued for the principal thereof. Interest on the notes will be computed to Oct. 15, 1867, at which time the certificates bear date. Schedules may be obtained on application at the office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTIONS adopted this day by the stockholders and directors of this Company, notice is hereby given, that a distribution of capital stock, to the amount of twenty-five (25) per cent on the present capital, will be made to the stockholders of the Company, appearing as such on the books of the Company at three (3) o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth (16th) day of October, 1867. Such distribution will be made by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York City, which Company will, on application, give information with reference to fractional shares.

The transfer books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 21st inst.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,000,000, said bonds having ten years to run.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (20) TWENTY OR MORE Coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 15, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 86 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 36 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.
By order,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend. No. 38, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE SARMA-GANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.
H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000; five thousand allowed, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest payable in January.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-street, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.

Interest on new deposits commences Oct. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,948 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to Oct 20 draw interest from Oct. 1.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. MACY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from 1st of October.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work or which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 21, 1867, for the completion of the following unfinished sewers, to wit: Specification 49—Sewer in 70th-st., from Hudson River to and through 10th-av. to 75th-st. Specification 50—Sewers between 51st and 56th sts. and between 9th-av. and Hudson River. Specification 51—Sewers in 47th and 48th sts., between 10th and 11th avs. and in 11th-av.; and specification 52—Sewers in Allen-st., between Canal and Rivington sts., and in Sheriff-st., between Centre and Elm sts. Also, for the construction of stone-block pavements in 26th-st., between 3d-av. and East River; in 47th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River; in 52d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in 34th-st., between 11th and 11th avs., and in 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, for the following crosswalks: Across West-st., from south side of Morton-st. to Pier No. 50 North River; also, across West-st. at South side of West 10th-st., also, across West-st. at north side of Christopher-st., and also across West-st. to Pier No. 44 North River. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.
The 7th ave., in 34th-st., between 11th and 11th avs., and in 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, for the following crosswalks: Across West-st., from south side of Morton-st. to Pier No. 50 North River; also, across West-st. at South side of West 10th-st., also, across West-st. at north side of Christopher-st., and also across West-st. to Pier No. 44 North River. Plans may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENSON,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 128 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., for furnishing by contract the following-named Musical Instruments, viz.:

1 E flat Picols,	3 B flat Tenors.
1 E flat Clarionet,	2 B flat Baritones,
3 B flat Clarionets,	2 E flat Tubas,
3 E flat Cornets,	1 base Drum,
4 B flat Cornets,	1 small Drum,
3 E flat Altos,	1 pair Cymbals.

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.

Further information may be had at this office.

The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.

Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
and Q.-M. U. S. A. in charge of depot A. C. and E.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., required for Primary School-house No. 31 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WAUGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ADKESON,
G. T. PATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. MCCAFFIL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARRELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas to administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 261 4TH-AV., call attention to their Dental Rooms, where every branch of dentistry is done in the best manner, and on the lowest terms. Nitrous Gas free of charge.

DRY GOODS.

LYLE'S
8TH-AV. STORE
WILL RE-OPEN
AFTER
EXTENSIVE ALTERATION
SATURDAY,
October 19.

POPULAR GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS,
TRAVELING-BAGS,
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 899 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
Are Now Offering at Retail their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL DRY GOODS,
Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.
RICH DRESS GOODS
in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us.
VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and many other Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS.
BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER, WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for all classes. Some
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MOURNING GOODS
in great variety; also,
300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,
from 45c. to $1, very cheap.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A very full assortment at low prices.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
in full assortment.
500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TRE-FOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES,
from auction, in all shades, at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.
in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of shawls, in long and square.
ALSO,
250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS,
in all widths, at great bargains.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
in the newest and most desirable styles.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New Bonnet Ribbons from all the sales, wonderfully cheap, every width.
Also, Plaid, Brocaded and Watered Ribbons at half original cost.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Colored Silk Velvets, almost every shade, at $2, $2 50, $3 50 and $4 50 per yard. LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, at $1 75, at $2, at $2 50, at $3 and upward. Great bargains.
Examine our All Silk Black Velvets at $4 75 and $5 75, WELL WORTH special attention.
Lines of Colored Satins at $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75, very much below last week's prices.
We have also a full assortment of uncut Velvets, Plain and Corded Silks and other materials for Bonnets cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Real and Millinery Laces, Veils, &c., &c. New stock.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Line of Colored and Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, every width, color and shade, comprising Bismarcks, Browns, Drabs, Scarlets, and everything desirable. New Gimps, Ornaments, Setts, Buttons, in fact an almost endless variety of everything new.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.
Full line of Black, White and Colored Real Ostrich Feathers, very much under regular prices. Also, real French Flowers, new designs.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New department open to-day, entrance No. 66 Allen-st., which we devote exclusively to the sale of Trimmings purchased at auction.
Purchasers will find bargains at this counter.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
YANKEE NOTIONS!
CORSETS, cheapest in this City.
Fancy Buttons, Horse Ornaments, Fans, &c., an immense variety, offering very low.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES LADIES' KID GLOVES, our own importation, every pair warranted.
We have good Kid Gloves at 56c., 75c., and $1 per pair, In Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Winter Gloves, our stock is large.
Also, Embroideries, Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs, sets Collars and Cuffs many bargains from auction.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our BONNET ROOMS are crowded daily with everything new and fashionable, for Fall. Bonnet and Straw Goods, from auction and private sale, at prices varying from 10c. to $3, less than half last month's prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 730 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children.
Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes: all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—RIBbons, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Lace Hdkfs. Collars and Sets, Corsets and Skirts, English Brushes, Scissors, small wares and Fancy Goods. Seamless Kid Gloves.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

MME. DIEDEN, NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE, begs to inform the ladies that she has just received an elegant stock of rich goods for ladies' wear, carefully selected by herself in Paris, such as silks, cloaks, laces, lingeries, &c. Special attention is called to the extensive stock of fine laces.

DRY GOODS.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
No. 170 FIFTH-AV.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Full lines of Narrow Ribbons. No extra charge for browns, blues and Bismarcks.
Our Bonnet Ribbon Rooms are full of cheap goods.
Silk Bonnet Velvets half last season's prices.
Full line of Bonnet Satins at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Our Bonnet Rooms are crowded with desirable shapes at half regular prices.
Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c., all cheap.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Cars pass the door from Broadway and Grand-st. every five minutes.

AT EITHER STORE
Ladies can purchase rich dress trimmings in jet and silk, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, embroideries, laces, and house-keeping goods of every description.
25 PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES.
Splendid article, kid gloves, $1 per pair.
Our best kid gloves, $1 25 per pair, all choice colors.
Gents very fine kid gloves, slightly spotted, 50c. per pair.
300 dozen linen handkerchiefs, wet, 1s. and 18c., bargain.
100 dozen linen napkins, $2 75 per dozen, very cheap.
Blankets, flannels, muslins, &c., at low prices.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

5,000 AUCTION BLANKETS.
10,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS AND ALPACAS, and 12,000 YARDS FLANNELS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at nearly half former prices.
BIG LOTS MERRIMAC PRINTS, 12½c.
We are selling a splendid shirting muslin for 12½c. a yard; same quality sold all over for 18c. and 20c. Our blankets are from $3 to $4 a pair less than last year.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 19th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT $10, WORTH $30.—WINTER bonnets and hats this day. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, feathers and flowers, mourning bonnets.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
The following desirable dwelling-houses are offered for sale, with possession within thirty days, and are well worth the attention of purchasers:
WASHINGTON-SQUARE—In fee, extra wide and deep.
9TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., built in a superior manner.
16TH-ST.—Opposite Dr. Tyng's church, elegant basement house.
19TH-ST.—Near 8th-av., 4 stories, 20x60 feet.
19TH-ST.—Near Union-square, extra wide, very desirable.
17TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 27 by 70 feet, with extra lot.
19TH-ST.—Near Gramercy Park, beautiful English basement, perfect order.
20TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., well built, 25x60 feet, 4 stories.
22TH-ST.—Near 8th-av., elegant and extra built house.
27TH-ST.—Near 6th-av., medium sized brown-stone house.
29TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., elegant basement, beautifully situated.
33D-ST.—Near 5th-av., 3 stories and attic, well arranged and in fine order.
34TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 25x60, tastefully frescoed.
36TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., beautiful basement house, with the elegant furniture.
38TH-ST.—Near Park-av., 4 stories, extra wide basement with back staircase.
39TH-ST.—Near Madison-av., extra wide and elegant house.
46TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 22x71 feet, finished in fancy woods.
49TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., beautiful medium-sized house.
49TH-ST.—Near 5th-av., 4 stories, 18.8x55, in complete repair.
2D-AV.—Extra wide and first class, with stable.
2D-AV.—First class, with back building.
MADISON-AV.—Murray Hill, new and very desirable.
MADISON-AV.—Southwest corner of 36th-st., with stable.
5TH-AV.—Extra wide corner house with stable.
5TH-AV.—Corner 46th-st. and one adjoining, new and elegant.
5TH-AV.—Near 39th-st., beautiful basement.
For full particulars and permits to see the above, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

West 22d-st.—Three-story h. & brick	$23,000
West 34th-st.—Four-story h. & s.	25,000
West 27th-st.—Three-story h. & b. s.	14,000
West 45th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s., near 5th-av.	45,000
West 46th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	37,500
West 48th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	39,000
West 51st-st.—Three-story h. & b. s.	25,000
West 52d-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	30,000
East 32d-st.—Three-story h. & brick	15,000
East 38th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	21,000
East 39th-st.—Four-story h. & b. s.	30,000
East 62d-st.—Three-story h. & b. s.	11,500
Madison-av.—Four-story h. & b. s.	38,000
Lexington-av.—Three-story h. & b. s.	20,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable and valuable plot of ground containing about thirty (30) lots, including a water front of about one hundred and fifty (150) feet on the North River, south of Central Park; deep water and hard bottom. For an interview address Box No. 2,520 Post-office.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Can be seen by permit only from SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

44TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY—Fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50; superior order; price reasonable; also, brick house, same location. Immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED UP TOWN, TWO handsome and desirable three-story high-stoop houses, 20 feet wide, and in fine order throughout; lots full depth; early possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT AND modern house and lot, No. 269 Lexington-av.; house four stories in height, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE, WITH two adjoining ones, for sale cheap; location beautiful; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING,
A beautifully situated and furnished country-seat, embracing thirty-six acres of land, a portion of which is in wood. The garden is under full cultivation, and the grounds are well supplied with a variety of fruits, and are highly ornamented with clumps of evergreen and deciduous trees. The house and furniture are in excellent order, and there are the conveniences of a barn-room, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, with hot and cold water. The stabling and sheds are commodious, and there is a good farmer's house on the place and a spring of delicious water. The views, both inland and of the Hudson, are unsurpassed. The location is cool in Summer and remarkably healthy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND JUDGE!—Whether any finer property can be found for a rural home within reach of the City than the beautiful building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company, at Rutherford Park, N. J., Erie Railway, first station forty minutes, eleven trains each way daily. High, healthy, convenient, reasonable. Go and see. Maps and all information of JACOB SHARPE, Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., or at the office on the ground.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on Newburgh Bay, east side of the river, comprising mountain, plain, wood and river lands, and many of the most superb building sites for country seats to be found anywhere on the North River; all are well supplied with pure water from never-failing springs. The above property is for sale in parcels to suit, from five (5) acres upward, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to CHA

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY....Nov. 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 105 | Steerage to London.. 35
First Cabin to Paris.... 115 | Steerage to Paris..... 45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMERLE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIBERIA.....Oct. 16
TRIPOLI.....Oct. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$28 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of these steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 26
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40

Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
ETHIOPIA, Craig.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, Donaldson, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

At Pier No. 20 North River, will be open on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, for public inspection.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ZERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship Scotia are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 8 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 16th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $30, from Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
For freight, apply to ELLIS & MAYER, 2 Broadway.
For passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 31.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEN MEADE will follow Oct. 26.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1—CARIOCA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. E. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All cesspartes sent at Acapulco; those of 1st and 2d connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
CHARLES LOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Tuesday 15th, A. M. until Saturday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIANA, Capt. Geo. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRIDOS & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANEY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will leave on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
H. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $15.
The reliable and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LOUDENSLAGER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17,
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.—Freights at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Oct. 19.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
E. B. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total rate not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.
From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 598 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

A BARGAIN—FOR CASH, A MAGNIFICENT, A first-class piano-forte, used six months, for half price; has round corners, carved legs, iron frame, overstrung bass; fully warranted. McDONALD & CO, No. 20 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.—Parties looking for a first-class instrument should examine those of this firm. They are equal to any in the world, and in price are the most reasonable.

FREDERICK BLUME HAS OPENED Branch music and piano warerooms at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Elegant rosewood new-scale pianos, Prince's celebrated melodeons, for sale and to let.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand Piano-fortes in the City to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Residence, No. 35 West 30th-st.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M. DESIRES VERY MUCH YOUR address. Home soon to see you.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.
The Bristol Line of steamers will, on and after leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore. H. O. BRIGGS,
General Manager N. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, the steamers of the NORWICH LINE will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold—and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNRISE, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 1¾ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. E. B. FARRIS, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday Oct. 14, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 18, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 17, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, Capt. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, will leave Pier No. 34, East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

LOW FARE TO BUFFALO—ONLY $5, VIA NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and TROY STEAMERS, VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, daily, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, P. M. On purchasing state-room you will obtain tickets at this low fare.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS AC. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:20 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:20 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M. Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:38 P. M. To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and New York.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Train for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. K. BARR, H. RIDDLE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
2 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
8:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and O. & L. Connection at Albany will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIR-voyant, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston: and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, law suits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

21,521 Woolen Blankets.	1

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN POISON CASE.

Inquest by Coroner Smith—Evidence of the Daughter of the Deceased, the Doctors and others.

Coroner SMITH, having impaneled a jury for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of Mrs. MATILDA WEBSTER, who, it will be remembered, took two grains of morphine, as put up by ROBERT KENNEDY, a Brooklyn druggist, began his investigation yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The first witness called was the daughter of Mrs. WEBSTER, who testified as follows:

Jane Armstrong sworn: Reside in Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue, South Brooklyn; deceased was my mother; she had been complaining about three weeks with dumb ague; she was confined to her bed part of the time; two days previous to her death she was about and working; I went for the medicine at about eight o'clock on Friday evening to the drug-store where Mr. Kennedy clerked; she told me to send her a powder to put her to sleep as she had not slept for several nights; I told him so and did not ask for any particular powder. [The witness repeated as a girl of twelve years seems to be a mature woman.] He gave me but one powder and said nothing; I asked him how it should be given as I was going out; he said I should take it in a little molasses or sweetmeats; he did not say that it should be divided; did not tell me what it was; I did not know; we had had no doctor for mother; I went home; mixed the powder in a little molasses; she took it while in bed without inquiry; I obeyed Mr. Kennedy's orders; she said "Thank God for this, ya try and get asleep;" she then went to sleep; my father retired at about quarter-past ten o'clock; he tried to awake her, but could only get her to say, "Oh don't bother me," when she again dropped off to sleep on her side; at about half-past two A. M. father awoke me and said that there was something the matter with mother; I shook her; she opened her eyes, but could not speak; we then went to bed until three and a half o'clock, when I was awakened by father who said I should go for a doctor, as he thought mother was worse; Dr. Buell came about seven o'clock; he said he thought she was under the influence of the powder she had taken, and it she did not get out of it by twelve M., we had better send for him; he prescribed medicine for her; one-half tea spoonful every half-hour and a mustard plaster on the back of her neck; we sent for him at eleven o'clock, when he pronounced her dead, and said that she was poisoned; we gave her an injection by his orders; she died at eleven-forty A. M.; he did not ask what the powder was that she had taken; there were three ladies in the house; they had been there all the morning, and remained there until she died; there were no written instructions on the envelope; the envelope has on it "Sleeping powders for Mrs. Webster;" my mo her had been in the habit of sending to Mr. Kennedy for medicine without a prescription.

Thomas Webster, sworn: Reside near Eighth-avenue, in Eleventh-street; deceased was my wife; she had been sick for eight or ten days—up and down; she was in a fair state on Friday morning when I left at quarter to six A. M.; I returned at quarter past six; deceased was then in bed, and very unwell, as she had been so for several days; I went out and did not return until ten o'clock; I went to bed at quarter past ten. (Witness here corroborated the testimony of previous witness.) At two o'clock she child cried; I took it and gave it to my daughter; as five I arose, shook the deceased and called, saying I was going to my work, when she said, "Why would'nt you go to work;" my boy then went to Dr. Buell, and I went to my work, where I remained until sent for, and reached home at ten A. M. Saturday; then deceased was much the same; when Dr. Buell came the second time, he said he could do nothing for her; she had taken no medicine except a bottle of medicine which she had taken for fever and ague; did not go to see Mr. Kenneay; have had no conversation with him; my sister-in-law first told me that the Doctor said that it was morphine that had killed deceased.

Margaret Jenks, sworn: Reside in Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue; sister of deceased; last called on her at six o'clock on Saturday; I went there and found her insensible; she did not speak, and appeared to pay no attention; remained with her until she died; when the Doctor came I asked him what was the matter; he shook her and tried to make her talk, and said that she was under the influence of the medicine she had taken; she had been sick about two weeks; I gave her no medicine except what Dr. Buell prescribed, and but little of that; we could not get much down her throat; the Doctor said that she would die, and that he had called in to see Mr. Kenneay who said he had given her two grains of morphine; she did not speak after I went to her house; we put mustard plasters on her neck, chest and wrists; just previous to her death she moaned very hard, had heavy perspiration, breath congeable; her eyes would occasionally open and appeared as if she could not see; her hands were not convulsed but had quiet at her side.

Mary Haight, sworn: Reside in Eleventh-street, near Fourth-avenue; visited deceased at 7 o'clock; she seemed to be suffering from apoplexy; gave her a swallow of coffee, which seemed to choke her; gave her no more, as I did not want to be responsible for her death; gave her all the medicine left by Dr. Buell, which she took; at a little after 9 o'clock I saw her lips, nails and fingers turning purple and black; she breathed very heavily and deep; she did not swallow the medicine or coffee; when the Doctor came the second time, he said that she was under the influence of two grains of morphine which she had taken; every effort was made to rouse her.

R. N. Buell, M. D., sworn: Reside Third-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; have been a practicing physician for three years; was called to see Mrs. Webster early on Saturday; went and prescribed and called again at noon. The testimony of the Doctor corroborates that of previous witnesses.

A. W. Shepard, M. D., sworn: Am practicing physician; made post mortem examination of deceased; the vital organs were healthy; am of opinion death was caused by an overdose of morphine; one-fourth to one-sixth of a grain is a dose as laid down in the medical works.

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not differ any from the facts already published.

The jury returned a verdict that MATILDA WEBSTER came to her death by an overdose of morphine administered or sold through ignorance or carelessness by ROBERT M. KENNEDY.

A minority of the jury retained a verdict advising the passage of a law making it a crime for a druggist to sell or prescribe poisons without a medical certificate.

The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CHEMICAL HEAT.

Lyceum of Natural History—Prof. Seeley's New Electro-Chemical Theory.

The regular meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, on Monday evening, was an occasion of unusual interest. The paper of the evening was by Prof. CHARLES A. SEELEY, of New-York, who announced and explained his new theory of chemical heat equivalents and electricity. The statement was received with profound interest by the chemists and other scientific gentlemen present, both from the intrinsic importance of the propositions advanced and the weight of the speaker's reputation as a vigorous and conservative physicist. The following is the substance of Prof. SEELEY's argument, in a condensed form:

It is impossible as yet to define physical force. In an absolute sense we cannot tell what or whence it is. Modern philosophy has pronounced the common type of all the so-called forces, before considered distinct, as modes of motion under diverse conditions, and has shown their convertibility into each other. Considering this, it has shown that they are *not* forces, but modified effects or phenomena of a mysterious force everywhere active in the material universe, and manifesting itself by turns in all the manifold forms of chemical affinity, electricity, heat, attraction or gravitation, &c., &c. With the four forms just named, the propositions to be advanced are concerned. When ordinary or mechanical motion terminates, we know that the force which caused it is not arrested, but is only diverted into a different mode of action, producing the motion we call heat; and the heat motion is just equivalent to the mechanical motion which was transformed into it. The hypothesis to be presented presupposes that chemical affinities are specific powers of attraction residing or stored in each substance, and causing in them motion relatively to each other. Employing the atomic theory as a means of illustration, we may say that the collision of atoms resulting from this mutual attraction, converts their motion into electro-motion, (if it is not just that originally,) and thence, or under different conditions, into heat motion; and the force of each motion is equivalent to that of each of its predecessors from which it was converted, and, when found, may be used as a measure of the combining proportions and heat-producing power, or, in general terms, the specific potency of each element. Now, the heat evolved in each of the principal chemical combinations is readily measured, and has been tabulated in works on chemistry from standard observations by ANDREWS and others. A simple algebraic formula resolves for us the heat-equivalent of each of the elements as involved in these combinations, and proves that instead of the equality of momentum which exists in two masses gravitating into collision, each element has its own specific force of chemical impact, as indicated by its peculiar and constant heat-equivalents. These heat-equivalents, when accurately determined by special experiments for the purpose, will be of vast importance. When hydrogen and chlorine unite in hydrochloric acid, their respective potencies are expended in collision, and go off in heat-equivalent to their sum, say 2,000. The two elements are then left inert, deprived in combination of their potency as elements, and capable only of being acted on, by some free element more potent than one of them, at least, had been. The apparent force of all acids and other combinations is simply of this kind—an inert susceptibility to an active agent. True, the decomposing action of the foreign element is commonly spoken of as overcoming the affinity or attraction of the hydrogen for the chlorine, for example. But if we assume that the latter attraction was expended in the act of combination, and that the elements are now kept together not by their force, but by their impotence, it follows that the condition of decomposition is that the new element expends its potency upon both, the one directly and the other indirectly—the motion it imparts to the chlorine, being transformed at its termination, and going into the hydrogen so far as to restore its proper latent potency, the excess only appearing in heat or other tangible form. In experiment, the actual manifestation of heat answers to this expectation. The proper evolution of heat in the formation of chloride of zinc would be say 2,400. The actual evolution in the battery, reckoning that employed in expanding the hydrogen to gaseous volume, is not greater than the excess of the heat given in forming chloride of zinc (2,400) over that originally lost from the constituents of hydrochloric acid, (2,000.) Now it is not very doubtful, at least, that this excess or surplus of heat is also the measure of the electricity derivable from the battery, and hence must be the same force, manifested in a different mode of motion according as it is taken off between the poles in electricity, or allowed to go off at one of them in heat. For, by tapping the connecting wire between the poles with a conductor, we stop the perceptible evolution of heat entirely, and it will probably be found on investigation, that the gaseous expansion of the hydrogen is then effected at the expense of the temperature of the elements of the battery and the contiguous atmosphere. To meet the observed conditions and the inferred distribution of the potency of zinc, the hypothesis of the action of the battery may be stated as follows: When pure zinc is exposed to hydrochloric acid no reaction is effected. Its attraction for the chlorine seems to be insufficient until indirectly reinforced by the slight attraction of platinum for the hydrogen. Immerse in the solution a plate of each metal, connected by a wire, and the inert hydrogen appears to be so far acted on at the platinum pole that the potency of the zinc, thus indirectly assisted, acts effectively on the chlorine. The motion of the atoms, so to speak, terminates in the formation of chloride of zinc contiguous to the latter metal, and is transformed into a mode of motion through which the force acting seeks the inert hydrogen by virtue of its tendency to equilibrium. The wire offers to the free force a congenial medium of transition, through which it passes to the hydrogen more easily than through the liquid, and completes its liberation to the active condition, when it passes off at the platinum pole, and the excess of force, or rather motion, not absorbed by the hydrogen is transthmed into heat as in unaided chemical reactions. The force, in passing, constitutes and maintains the electric current, and may be taken off as such during, but not after, its transition, to the measure and no more of its excess over the hydrogen equivalent which it is bound to restore in the condition of the process to supply. It is implied in this hypothesis, that arrested or terminated motion, at least in chemical reactions, is not converted directly into heat motion, but into heat motion as a product or possibly remainder of electro-motion, exhibiting, as it does, the residuum of force after restoring the lost potency of the liberated element. If this hypothesis shall be deemed worthy of investigation, the series of equivalents and differences in heat and electricity which it calls for, will afford ample and ready tests for confirming or disproving it. If we have a kernel of truth in these speculations, it is an approach to the nature and origin of electricity, disposes of all theories of different kinds or directions of that motion, and simplifies the relations between it and other manifestations of force; bringing, in short, most of the questions of chemistry into the domain of mathematical physics.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Meeting of the New-York Classis—The Proposed Change of Name.

The regular meeting of the New-York Classis of the Reformed Dutch Church was held in the Consistory of the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the chair.

The subject of the change of name was taken up, and disposed of after a very animated debate.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Church in Lafayette Place, made the opening speech, taking ground in favor of retaining the old name of Dutch. He assailed the report of the Committee of the General Synod on the subject of the change of name, and by criticisms upon the manner of the signing of the report by the members of the Committee rendered an explanation on the part of Rev. Dr. DEWITT and Rev. Dr. GANSE, Chairman of the Committee, necessary.

Rev. Dr. GANSE defended himself from the attack upon himself as Chairman of that Committee by stating that he received from Dr. DEWITT what he remembered as very definite and explicit permission to append his name to the report, although the Dr. might have, in some way, misapprehended the question at the time his name was obtained.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT said there was some difference of opinion between him and Rev. Dr. GANSE on that point which he had endeavored to explain in the note which he had sent to the Synod. He certainly approved of the spirit of the report, and of its proposition too, providing it was deemed necessary, and the change could be made without involving a violation of the Constitution of the Church.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA made a long speech against the change, taking the ground that the General Synod had no right to propose the change of the name as it existed before the Church was organized, and no provision was made in the Constitution to authorize it to take action on such a subject. The Doctor was exceedingly severe in his strictures upon the *National Intelligencer*, and charged that its columns had been used almost exclusively in the interest of those who proposed the change of name. He also accused it of dealing with the names of certain gentlemen in a scurrilous manner, and he repudiated it as an organ of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. Dr. DURYEA made a long and eloquent speech, in the course of which he took the ground that if there was vitality in the Church, retaining the name could not kill it; if, however, the change of name would give an impetus to the Church—and he thought an impetus was needed—then he was heartily in favor of the change. He did not regard that as one of the essentials of the Church machinery, but what was essential and necessary was a revival in the zeal of the Dutch Church, a baptism of the Spirit, a more spontaneous liberality in response to the claims of the various departments of Church work. If these things did not take place, he did not see what could save them from absorption by other bodies.

Rev. Dr. STRYKER spoke against the change.

Rev. Dr. GANSE spoke in favor of it. He said that the Scotch-Irish had become the plain Presbyterian Church; the Church of England had become the Episcopal Church, and the German Lutheran and other bodies had simplified their names, and had benefited by doing so. He held that the name "Dutch" was a great impediment to the progress of the work of the Church.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT, after long and prayerful consideration on this matter, had deemed it his duty to stand by the old name.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS said he cared no hing for the name, nor did his Church, but they were in favor of what they believed would tend to spread the Gospel most speedily and successfully. Hence they were in favor of the change, because they thought progress lay in that direction.

Chancellor FERRIS made a long and interesting historical address, giving his adhesion to the proposition in favor of the change of name.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR said that the idea of being in favor of the change of name was no new conviction with him. His observation here and elsewhere taught him that his duty was to go for the change.

Rev. Dr. FORSYTH saw no reason for changing the name, because, after all, he could not see in what way it was to be abandoned. It could not be done without cutting the Church loose from its history, and who wanted to do that?

The vote on the motion that the Classis consent to the proposition submitted by the General Synod for the change of the name from Reformed Dutch Church to Reformed Church was then taken with the following result: Yeas, 18; Nays, 26.

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. WOOD (Elder) then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this classis repudiate the action of the last General Synod, in so far as it tends to abolish that "worthy name" by which we have been denominated for so many generations, as being uncalled for, unnecessary and not tending to promote the welfare of the Church, and that we will endeavor by every Christian and legal means to maintain our existing name as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the designation which was first legally bestowed upon us by WILLIAM III. of England, that bulwark of the Protestant faith, who was Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of the Netherlands before he was King of Great Britain and Ireland, and has ever been esteemed one of the greatest statesmen of his own or of any other age, and who was at every period of his eventful life a true-hearted Dutchman.

This resolution was lost by a vote of 23 nays against 8 yeas.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA moved the following:

Whereas, The Constitution of the R. P. D. C. was made by a body already existing and for its government; and

Whereas, Neither the body nor the name was the creature of the Constitution or of the General Synod, but the reverse is the fact; and

Whereas, The Constitution gives authority to the General Synod to do what may be needful to carry out the specific provisions of the Constitution only for the government of the Church, but not to alter its title nor to change its form of government, nor to do any act but therein specified and in the way prescribed; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Classis, the General Synod, neither by its own action nor its concurrence with the Classis, has any more right to change its name and title than to change its doctrine or form of government; and we do respectfully and solemnly object to the assumption or exercise of any such powers.

Dr. VERMILYEA's preamble and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 19 yeas against 11 nays.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT and other members of the Classis declined to vote on the last motion, because they considered that the matter was pressed upon them before they had time to consider it properly.

The Classis then adjourned.

The Belt Railroad—Annual Meeting and Report.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Belt Railroad Company, in the United States Grand Jury-room, in Chambers-street, the annual report was presented, which set forth that up to Sept. 30, the close of the fiscal year, the Company's business was as follows: Total number of passengers carried on the Western Division—adults, 5,226,672; children, 280,953; number carried on the Eastern Division—adults, 3,444,441; children, 124,784—total adults, 8,671,113; children, 355,777; total, 9,026,890. Total number of trips on Western Division, 90,442½; Eastern Division, 60,966—total, 151,407½. Number of cars run on Western Division, 45 per day; on Eastern, 30. Average earnings per trip on Western and Eastern Divisions, $3 45. Falling off of passengers, 288,074; falling off of trips, 16,864. Total receipts from passengers, $528,092 75; sales of [illegible] 62,199 62; sales of pig iron, Au- $822 89. Total, $531,915 21; falling off, $32,-003 00. Deduct amount paid for running expenses, $440,692 89; amount of running profits for the year, $91,222 32; increase of operating expenses, $13,447 80. Total number of horses on hand on Oct. 1, 1866, 988; number bought during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, 361; total, 1,349. Horses sold, 68; died, 279; number on hand Sept. 30, 1867, 970; cost of horses not owned by Company, $186,780; average price received for horses sold, $31 65; average price paid for horses bought, $156 51 each. The amount paid during the year other than running expenses, was $113,499 80, and $7,244 19 for construction of new tracks, &c. Loss over all, $29,521 47. The report was adopted. The following were elected Directors of the Company: Isaac Bell, James Bowen, A. Curtiss, P. G. Washington, A. L. Brown, Thurlow Weed, C. C. Clark, W. B. Anthony, C. H. Tucker, Lucien Birdseye, H. W. Smith, Wm. M. Tweed, W. R. Stewart.

Seventeenth Anniversary of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was celebrated by a festival at Jones' Wood on Monday. The regiment was on the ground 600 strong and there were besides probably not less than 4,000 persons present. Mayor HOFFMAN, Ex-Mayor WOOD, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMON, Gen. HALPINE, Gen. SHALER, and Gen. MCMAHON, of the Sixty-ninth, were there.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN made a brief address, and a poem by "Miles O'Reilly" was read.

In response to loud calls, Mayor HOFFMAN responded, saying that he came among them because it was his custom to attend these festive gatherings. He did not come to make a speech. Politics, he said, at a picnic were as much out of place as whisky punch in August, with the thermometer among the nineties. He thought, however, that the Sixty-ninth Regiment ought to be properly equipped, and he regretted that it was no longer in the power of the City authorities to provide the necessary means; but he hoped it would be before long. He thought it a shame that the gallant Sixty-ninth was limited in its number, and these so badly equipped that they had to appeal to their friends for the means to make themselves presentable, with further comment on the neglect to which, he said, the regiment had been subjected. The Mayor concluded by hoping that the day was not far distant when the 69th, a thousand strong, would take its place among the first regiments of the City of New-York.

Several voices now called upon Ex-Mayor WOOD, who came forward and said that as he was thus called upon to succeed his Honor the Mayor, he was very willing to do so. Could happy but was well received, and Mr. WOOD took occasion to talk of the neglect of the State Government in its treatment of the regiment, and of his admiration of the Irish people. After the speeches there were music and dancing, continued until a late hour.

Target Excursions.

As is usual at this season of the year, our streets, at certain hours of the day, are filled with various organizations marching in different directions to indulge in the practice of target shooting. During the years of the war this harmless firing of rifles was less popular than it was before or has been since. Then, the stern reality of conflict completely absorbed the attention which is now so generously bestowed on simple tests of accuracy of aim. This feature of American life seems to attach exclusively to the City of New-York. Its principle, we believe, have been made to introduce it in other cities; but for want of taste, or enthusiasm, or some other essential reason, they resulted in failure.

Each of these target companies is usually composed of men engaged in the same class of business, and it not unfrequently happens that one organization will muster between 150 and 200 rifles. The men appear in uniform dress, are under the command of officers, and march to the lively music of a band. Presentation flags and gaidons, some of them elaborately worked, are borne along with the column, while two of the members carry a pole on which are placed the prizes to be contended for. The prizes generally consist of articles wrought in silver, although a piece of gold coin is sometimes offered in the list. The gentlemen who contribute the prizes are always invited to accompany the organization to the field. The target itself, ornamented with a beautiful wreath, is carried in the rear of the column by a colored man. On the return home quite as much pride is taken in displaying the riddled target as there was in exhibiting the prizes on the outward march. The proceedings, in most cases, close with a ball in the evening.

The season for target excursions and balls having fairly opened, we may look forward to the coming weeks for a spirited time among that portion of our citizens who participate in these particular pleasures. Last evening the Keegan Guard gave its third annual invitation ball at Landman's Assembly Rooms, Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. A ball was also given at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, by the Arrah-na-Pogue Society.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee presiding. Fourteen cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law made up the calendar. The licenses of the following-named persons were revoked, viz.: WM. GALLAGHER, No. 70 Chatham-street; HENRY METZ, No. 75 Cannon-street; JOHN MOHR, No. 200 Allen-street.

Counsel for the Board presented an opinion upon a point of law raised at the previous meeting. The substance of the opinion was that when any person is tried and acquitted by a Court of competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of violating the Excise Law, this Board has no right to try the alleged offender afterward, for the same offence—the decision of the Court being final. The report was accepted and ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock.

The Twentieth-street Homeopathic College.

The opening session of this College commenced yesterday afternoon at the College, No. 151 East Twentieth-street. Quite a large attendance was present. A lecture was delivered by Prof. CAROLL DUNHAM, M. D., on Clinical Medicine. The lecturer, after speaking of the importance of this branch of medical science, and of the duties of those called upon to practise it, referred to the necessity for a more careful attention to hygiene and etiology. He cited several cases where a neglect of these branches of medical science by physicians had nearly resulted in the death of their patients. If hygiene and etiology are neglected little can be hoped for from the exhibition of medicines. The second part of the Professor's lecture was devoted to Therapeutics, and an exposition of the principles on which homeopathic remedies have been decided.

The College will, it is believed, number about 100 pupils. It has nine professorships. The regular course will commence on Monday next. Women will not be admitted to the College this year, though they have been heretofore.

New-York College of Dentistry.

The Second Term of the New-York College of Dentistry was inaugurated last evening, at the rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. President ELEAZAR PARMLY, M. D. F. C. D., occupied the Chair. The usual opening address to the students, on behalf of the Faculty, was delivered by J. SMITH DODGE, JR., M. D., D. D. S. It was an able argument in behalf of the dignity of the dental profession, and elicited hearty applause from those who were present. Rev. Dr. DURYEA being called upon for a few remarks, responded briefly, expatiating upon the premise that dentistry is closely associated with the higher form, and the successful practice of medicine. At the conclusion of the reverend gentleman's remarks, the Chairman announced that the actual work of the Session of 1867-8, would commence this morning at 8 o'clock, with a clinical lecture on Operative Dentistry, by Professor E. J. DUNNING. The term will extend to March 15, 1868, and the commencement will take place on the evening of March 18.

Funeral of the Late Dr. Ives.

The funeral services of the late L. SILLIMAN IVES, L.L. D., President of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, took place at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday. The edifice was dressed in black. There were present many of the children from the Roman Catholic Protectory, for whose reformation and protection the decease labored. Several Sisters of Charity were present, also the officers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and a great number of the laity, who filled the ground floor and the galleries. Within the altar inclosure were a hundred priests, two bishops and one archbishop. The coffin was laid in front of the altar; the top was removed during the services, exposing the face of the dead and the garments in which he was robed. Lighted tapers and flowers were placed at either end. A requiem mass was offered and Archbishop MCCLOSKY delivered a sermon in which he eulogized the character of Dr. IVES. At the conclusion of the exercises the body was taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral and deposited in one of the vaults.

At a meeting of the Society of which Dr. IVES was President, held in the house of the Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, last evening, resolutions expressing deep regret at his death were adopted.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DARING BURGLARY.—On Tuesday morning, at 3:30 o'clock, Miss VANDERHOOF, residing at Ravenswood, L. I., was awakened by a noise in her room, and immediately discovered two ruffians, one standing by her bedside, the other rifling her bureau of its contents. Scarcely able to realize for a moment whether she was awake or dreaming, but soon comprehending the facts of her position, with a judgment and discretion becoming an older person, without speaking one word or uttering a cry she sprang out of the opposite side of the bed, rushed for the door, and succeeded in making her exit into the hall. Closing the door, and holding it for a while against the combined efforts of the ruffians confined within to open it, she at the same time called lustily for help. It came, but too late. The robbers escaped in a boat, taking with them many valuable articles of jewelry and a portmonnaie containing $28 in greenbacks.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of CHRISTIAN KREITZER, who was temporarily in this City on business from Baltimore, and died on Monday from injuries sustained on Saturday by being pushed off the steps in front of the Frankfort House, corner of William and Frankfort streets, by the porter, JOHN V. DONOVAN. CHARLES KELLY, employed in BOGART'S saleroom, opposite the hotel, testified that he saw the deceased on Saturday morning under the influence of liquor, and saw DONOVAN push him out of the door, the deceased falling heavily on the sidewalk upon his back, and his head striking the curbstone. This evidence was fully corroborated by six other witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. DONOVAN is 19 years of age and a native of Ireland. He stated that he had been instructed to drive all intoxicated persons from the premises. The deceased was 29 years of age.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Sixteenth Ward City Mission Temperance Society held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening, at the Mission Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. The room was filled to its utmost capacity. The exercises consisted of singing by the Mission choir, and short lively speeches. The principal speakers were Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of this City; Rev. Geo. SHELDRAKE, of London; S. HARRISON MUNN, an old veteran, and Rev. J. WESLEY, Missionary of the Ward, who originated the organization. He gave some amusing specimens of what he termed "The Bum-shop Theology" that he comes in contact with in the daily performance of his duties. At the close of the meeting nearly thirty persons signed the pledge, which makes nearly 150 who have joined the Society since its organization in May last. The Mission is now holding a series of very lively and interesting religious meetings nightly.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell: Gen. N. P. Banks, of Boston; Hon. Oakes Ames, of North Eastern; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Eastern; Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston; Hon. H. O. Briggs, of Boston; Hon. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Meade, U. S. Army; Hon. T. W. Park, of Vermont; Hon. J. Y. DAVIS, of Washington; Hon. J. H. Forsyth, of Chicago, and W. Condon, Esq., of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Inspector-Gen. Batchelor, of Albany, is at the Everett House. Hon. R. S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of Peekskill, are at the Hoffman House. Ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo; Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Syracuse, and W. H. Bailey, Esq., of Boston, are at the ASTOR House.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At two o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in an upper floor of No. 325 Delancey street, occupied as a dwelling by PETER HUGHES, resulting in the destruction of the roof, and considerable damage to the interior. Mr. HUGHES' loss on furniture is about $300; fully insured. JAMES RAY owns the building, and sustains a loss of $500, Insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. JAMES HUGHES' oyster saloon, sojoining, was damaged to the extent of $100, also fully insured.——At 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the sixth floor of No. 18 Mulberry street, occupied by the New York Frame Manufacturing Company. The three upper floors and contents were seriously damaged. Loss $10,000 by fire and water; fully insured. The building is owned by William Phelps. Damage $3,000 and insured.

BOARD OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday. The business done was of routine character only, the Board transferring a number of cases to the District-Attorney for prosecution. The *Harvest Home*, seized on Friday last and detained in port, was released, as the investigation of the charge—that the whisky on board was in excess of the quantity specified—showed that this was incorrect, her cargo and the manifest on file in the Custom-house being found to agree. Two seizures were reported yesterday: An illicit distillery in Pulaski-street, Brooklyn, owned by EDWARD DUFFY, and twelve barrels of spirits at No. 10 North River, in transit from Philadelphia to Portland, Me.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR. AND THE LIBERTY OF PREACHING.—At the monthly meeting of the Pastoral Aid Society, Church of the Holy Trinity, (composed of gentlemen of the Congregation generally,) held Monday evening, resolutions were passed, entirely approving of the Evangelical position taken by the Rector, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., on the Liberty of Preaching, and expressive of hearty sympathy with, and a full determination to strengthen and support him in maintaining the views so ably and convincingly put forth in his sermon of Sunday morning.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, information was received by the Nineteenth Precinct Police that a burglary had been committed on Blackwell's Island, and that the burglars were rowing down the East River. Officers BUSH and ALTHOUSE started in a boat, and after a sharp pull caught sight of the thieves, who succeeded in reaching the Long Island shore and escaping, leaving their boat and an overcoat behind them.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The following is from the record of the New-York Post-office, for the week ending Oct. 15: British letters, sent, 32,378; received, 17,846. German letters, sent, 28,320; received, 6,694. French letters, sent, 15,853; received, 5,491. Belgian letters, sent, 492; received, 110. Total, sent, 77,043. Total, received, 30,241. Total, sent and received, 107,284.

LECTURE BY HENRY BERGH.—Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, will deliver a lecture to-day at 1 P. M. to the children of the Five Points School, after which he will distribute among the little ones several hundred illustrated books relating to the merciful treatment of dumb animals.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—LOUISA DE AUBILE, of No. 103 West Twenty-fifth-street, attempted to destroy her own life yesterday morning, by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the proper remedies were administered with beneficial results.

POLICE CHANGES.—Sergt. WM. BURNS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Sergt. SAMUEL BAMITT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were dismissed from the Police force yesterday, by the Commissioners, the first for drinking liquor in uniform, and the other on a charge of intoxication.

ACCIDENT.—SYLVESTER MCCARTY, of No. 145 Leonard-street, yesterday fell from the third story of the building No. 463 Broome-street, where he was employed, into the second story, sustaining severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK TO-DAY.—The Park Commissioners announce, that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 P. M.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The regular course of lectures at the Bellevue Medical College will open to-night with an introductory by Prof. WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D.

ITEMS.—ANN REAGAN, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, and residing at No. 214 Mott-street, was arrested last evening for disorderly conduct. On being locked up by the Seventeenth Ward Police, she complained that both her arms had been broken, her husband having kicked her down stairs. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN GIBBONS, aged 19, was knocked down on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday evening, by the 5:30 New-Haven train going north. He was seriously injured, and was sent to St. Luke's Hospital....A little girl carrying JOSEPH CONLEY, aged 15 months, across Avenue B, near Sixth-street, became frightened and dropped the infant, who was run over by a light wagon and slightly injured. Officer MCCARTY carried the child home to 291 Sixth-street....Early yesterday morning PETER PEW, a native of Ireland, aged 30, and residing at No. 26 Desbrosses-street, was found in an insensible condition in Spring-street, and on being carried to the Eighth Ward Station-house, was found to be dead.....JOHN MORRISEY, of No. 55 Willett-street, and 30 years of age, was stabbed in the thigh yesterday afternoon in the lager beer saloon No. 24 Elizabeth-street, by Jas. BURT, of No. 15 Elizabeth-street, without any provocation. BRITT was arrested by Officer MCSALLEY, of the Sixth Precinct. The wound is not considered dangerous.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union the following-named managers were proposed by Mr. HENRY IDE:

Congregational—Samuel S. Parsons, Lucius E. Clark, Israel A. Barker, R. S. Bussing, W. W. Shumway, G. S. G. Bushnell.

Presbyterian—Charles C. Mudge, A. M. Earle, D. P. Horton, David D. Tiebout, Nathan Lane, Horace B. Griffing.

Methodist—John L. Barndollar, John Young, John W. Hart, Richard Bunce, Robert L. Tait, Richard P. Currie.

Baptist—James S. Brumley, A. B. Capwell, B. F. Judson, Richard Oliver, Sylvanus White, Charles Dutcher.

Episcopal—A. D. Matthews, S. B. Caldwell, Charles P. Todd, R. L. Slocum, H. G. Nichols, Edward B. Hore.

Reformed Dutch—S. B. Stewart, M. Dupuy, F. J. Hosford, Anton Raven, Homer E. Pierce, P. B. Crolius.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary in favor of altering the system of hiring labor in the Kings County Penitentiary, as reported by the Committee at a previous meeting. The first resolution, directing the keeper of the Penitentiary to settle up his accounts, and open up a new account on and after the 1st of April next, and to keep his books open for inspection and report monthly, was adopted. The second resolution, authorizing the keeper of the Penitentiary to hire his own help, and hire out the labor of the convicts, as done in the Albany Penitentiary, was taken up and debated, and the Board adjourned for a week.

THE EXCISE LAW IN QUEENS COUNTY.—Several liquor-dealers of Flushing and Strattonport were yesterday convicted before Justice GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, at the Court-house, North Hempstead, of a violation of the Excise Law. They were fined $50 each. FARRELL and RILEY and the other arraigned dealers of Hunter's Point will be tried to-day.

THE TRUANT HOME.—The resolution of the Common Council proposing a reconsideration of the noted "Delaplaine purchase" meets the approval of the tax-payers of the city. It seems to be conceded that, while the "Truant Home" needs better accommodation than is now furnished, it can be better served by other arrangements than by the one now rescinded.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a shooting affray took place between J. BRENNIN and F. KERRIN, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Hampden-street. Two shots were exchanged, but no damage was done, and both the men were arrested and locked up for examination.

CONCERT FOR THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.—A concert was given last evening at the Brooklyn Institute for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever at New-Orleans. There was a large audience present, and several hundred dollars were realized.

CRYSTAL HOSE.—At the annual meeting of Crystal Hose Co. No. 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, JOSEPH MCMURRAY; Assistant, W. L. JACQUES; Secretary, THOS. S. DOYLE; Treasurer, JOHN CHILCOTT, Jr.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read before this Society on Thursday evening, by H. B. STILES, M. D., on "Brooklyn and the Brooklynites During the First Third of the Present Century."

FIRST WARD.—The friends of ALEX. MACGROTTY, the efficient Assessor of the First Ward, propose to press his name for the Aldermanic nomination.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The Sunday-school Festival opens this evening with a grand concert in the church.

COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEES.—The Committees on Railroads and Assessments meet this evening, the former at 7, the latter at 8 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS—MURDER TRIAL.—In the Essex County Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge DEPUE and Assistant Justice GUILD, WILLIAMS and TEESE presiding, PATRICK WELCH and BERNARD FARLEY, canal boatmen, were arraigned for